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Thos^r E. Hill.

HILL'S POLITICAL HISTORY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Condensed Summary of the Important Political Events
in United States History, from the Founding of the
Government to the Present Time.

WITH

FORMS OF NATURALIZATION, DIRECTIONS RELATIVE TO THE
AUSTRALIAN BALLOT, QUALIFICATIONS IN
ORDER TO VOTE, ETC., ETC.

BY

THOS. E. HILL,

Author of "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms," "Money Found," Etc.

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PREFACE.

I want to vote. What is necessary in order that I may vote? I was born in the United States. Such being the fact, *where* can I vote, *how* can I vote?

What difference does it make in voting, whether I am a resident of Massachusetts or Minnesota, whether I live in Dakota or Florida?

If born in a foreign country, how soon can I vote in each of the different States, on my arrival in the United States?

When I vote, what party shall I vote for? Why? What are the differences in the principles between the parties? Where can I be instructed upon these subjects by some person, paper or book that will be absolutely impartial and truthful?

I am one of the many thousands of people in this country who ask those and other questions pertaining to politics and voting. Where can they be readily answered? The author knows of no authority quickly and cheaply accessible to the mass of the people. Hence the preparation of this work, to be used as a voters' handbook of ready reference.

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Political History of the United States.

The primary object of existence is happiness. Every living being seeks it; every regulation and law, imposed by the very lowest forms of associated animal life, is established with this purpose in view. Whether happiness shall be attained or not depends upon proper government.

It is probable that in the lowest forms of animal existence an instinctive natural government regulates the action, so that no improvement, perhaps, could be suggested; but in all the varying phases of human existence it is seen that government must be constantly varied to adapt itself to the continually advancing civilization.

In the pursuit of happiness the human being first seeks food, and then warmth and shelter. A large share of the human family rests content when these are obtained. But in the more highly civilized portions of the world the improved taste and larger ambitions require æsthetic dress and artistic surroundings. To obtain these a larger amount of wealth is necessary, and hence the acquisitive impulse which actuates the minds of so many people in the higher orders of human life.

To restrain the acquisitive desire and properly direct it, so that it shall not encroach upon the rights of others, while permitting the largest liberty possible for the free development of individual gain and happiness, is the full purpose of political organizations.

To study our party history in condensed form, the reader is referred to the following outline description of the rise of the various parties and the principles of the several political organizations in this country during the past one hundred years. For many items in our early political history we are indebted to Newman's "America."

According to the record preserved in the geographical cabinet of the Imperial Library at Paris, France, John Cabot, accompanied by

his son Sebastian, on the 24th of June, 1494, at five o'clock in the morning, discovered land, to which he gave the name, First Land Seen (Newfoundland). Cabot had made a westward voyage of exploration under the patronage of King Henry VII., of England. It was claimed that he sailed along the coast of North America for 900 miles. When he landed, finding no inhabitants, he planted on the soil the national ensign of England.

In consequence of this and other first explorations on the eastern shores of this country, England laid claim to North America. Subsequently Spain held a claim to a portion of the southeastern territory (now Florida); and Mexico and France held parts of the western lands, since known as Louisiana, Texas and other western territories.

Governmental Action of the First Settlers.

1606. April 10. First English Charter. James I., King of England, granted a charter giving the London Company the right to colonize in America between the thirty-first and thirty-eighth degrees of north latitude, and the Plymouth Company between the fortieth and the forty-fifth. The territory thus designated extended from that which is now the south line of Georgia to the north line of New Hampshire. The charter also extended its grants from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, although by right English territory only extended to the Mississippi River. No power of self-government in the earliest charters from England was conveyed to any colony which might be formed. The Church of England was to be the only form of religion.

1607. Jamestown was settled. A colony of a hundred and five persons settled at Jamestown in 1607. The Plymouth colony settled near the mouth of the Kennebec River, Maine, in 1607; the Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, and thus the work of colonization was gradually extended.

1628. The Puritans. The first Puritan colony in America, consisting of seventy persons, settled this year on land where now stands Salem, Massachusetts. This colony, under the leadership of John Endicott, was followed by several Puritan colonies from England, who settled along the Massachusetts coast.

1630. Self-Government began in Massachusetts Bay colony by the election of John Winthrop as governor of the province. In the succeeding two years over two thousand Puritans arrived from England and began settlements in Roxbury, Dorchester, Cambridge, Watertown and Boston, the first house in Boston being built in July, 1630. In September, 1630, the organization of the town of Boston was completed and the first legislature of the settlements around Massachusetts Bay was held in Boston, October 19, 1630.

First Representative Assemblies. First Ballots. 13

1631. First Requirement of Voters. Regulation of the colonists through law began to be made manifest. At the second general court of Massachusetts Bay, held at Boston in 1631, it was voted that nobody should from that time become a citizen and a voter unless he was a member of some church in the settlements.

1632. Raising a Tax. In 1632 sixteen delegates were elected from the eight towns of the province, to confer with the governor and his assistants about the raising of a tax.

1634. Stand for Liberty. A prominent archbishop was commissioned in this year to exercise supreme authority over the English colonies, and, if necessary, to revoke charters. Upon receipt of this news in Boston, measures were immediately taken by the colonists for defense, and fortifications were ordered to be erected at Castle Island, Charleston and Dorchester.

1635. Representative Assemblies began to convene, and the first ballot by slips of paper was used in voting at the general election at Massachusetts Bay in 1635. In the same year musket bullets were made a legal tender as money in Massachusetts Bay, instead of farthings; but not more than twelve could be paid at once, as necessity required that the bullets be kept in the colony.

1635. September 1. First Grand Jury. The first grand jury on the American continent met in Boston and prepared a list of one hundred offenses, which they presented to the magistrates for trial.

1636. March 3. Town Governments. Measures were taken this year for organizing the towns of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and for the regulation of town meetings. The Plymouth colony this year declared that no taxes should be imposed but by the consent of the freemen of the colony, in public assembly. They also laid down some fifty or sixty laws.

1639. March. The First Printing Press in the English colonies was placed at Cambridge, Mass., by Stephen Daye, the first work of the press being the issue of the "Freeman's Oath," followed by an almanac for New England. This press was obtained from Amsterdam and was paid for by subscription. A font of type which cost about \$200 came with the press, and Mr. Daye received a grant of 300 acres of land because of his enterprise in getting the press established.

1640. Population. New England, at this time, had a population of about 21,000. There were twelve settlements east of the Hudson River, including fifty towns and villages.

1640. Money in New England. Wampum at this period was freely used as a currency. It consisted of small shells attached to a string, the black shells being worth double the value of the white shells. Beaver skins were also used in trade, as they were also in New Netherlands, where the Dutch minister at Albany received a salary of one hundred and fifty skins a year. While the skins made a very reliable currency, the people often complained of the wampum as being "nas-

14 First Free Schools. First Naturalization.

ty, rough things imported from other places and in circulation, the good Manhattan wampum being out of sight or exported elsewhere, which must cause the ruin of the country."

1643. May. Free Trade. The House of Commons in England ordered that all exports from and imports into New England should be without duty.

1644. June. The First Internal Tax on spirits was imposed by the Dutch West India Company and aroused much opposition.

1644. Two Legislative Houses in Massachusetts. Various questions arising, showing the necessity for a negative vote of the people as against the decision of magistrates, the division of sentiment led this year to the establishment of two branches of the general court, in order that one might have a negative vote on the other.

1646. The First Poll Tax in this country was levied in Massachusetts this year, the amount being 2s. 6d. upon every male over sixteen years of age.

1646. The First License Law in Massachusetts was passed.

1649. Free Schools were introduced into Massachusetts by a law requiring every township to maintain a free school, and every town of one hundred families to maintain a grammar school capable of fitting youths for the university.

1651. Silver Money. An order was passed in Massachusetts preventing wampum from being longer received for taxes. In June, 1652, the first mint in the English colonies was established at Boston. This turned out silver pieces of the value of twelve pence, six pence, and three pence. These coins soon took the place of wampum, bullets and skins as a medium of exchange.

1663. Property Qualifications. A law made that each voter must have an estate worth \$60, besides some personal property.

1666. First Naturalization. The assembly of Maryland passed the first act for the naturalization of aliens.

1672. First Copyright Law in America was passed by the general court of Massachusetts.

1673. First Internal Colonial Taxation. In February the British passed an act levying duties on sugars, tobacco, cotton, wool, etc., which should be carried from one colony to another, and established custom houses to carry the regulation into effect. General dissatisfaction was expressed among the people.

1680. Opposition to Taxation. The New Jersey assembly declared that duties laid on goods without its consent were "illegal and unconstitutional," and resistance commenced.

1681. Roman Catholics were denied the right to vote in Maryland, and public offices were to be given only to Protestants.

1681. The Press Muzzled. A printing press having been set

up in Virginia, on which a volume of the colonial laws was being printed, orders came from England to "allow no person to use a press on any occasion whatever." All printing ceased in this province from that year until 1729.

1682. New York and Philadelphia. The Dutch had settled on Manhattan Island in 1614, and the locality received the name of New Amsterdam. This name was retained until the surrender of the island and its people to the British expedition fitted out by the Duke of York in 1664. The name was then changed to New York, and Fort Orange became Albany. In 1682 the ground upon which Philadelphia stands was purchased of the Swedes, and the streets were laid out by survey.

1683. Mention of Chicago appears on a map dated at "Quebec, Canada, 1683." The place is called "Fort Checagou."

1686. All New England Charters were annulled by King James, and Sir Edmund Andros was appointed governor of the whole territory. Upon the arrival of Andros in Boston, trouble for the New England settlers began at once. He laid taxes, ordered that no printing press should be operated, and decreed that no marriage should be solemnized except by a Church of England minister. He declared that the church power then in force should be humbled and that an Episcopacy should be established.

1687. Charter Oak. Andros went from Boston to Hartford to secure the charter of Connecticut. After making a demand for it to the assembly, the lights were blown out—according to current accounts—the charter was removed from the box where it had been kept, was taken to a hollow in the "Charter Oak" tree in Hartford, and there hidden until Andros was deposed. He took the government of Connecticut, however, into his own hands.

1688. Population. Andros was appointed governor of New York and New Jersey, as well as New England, the whole territory being made the dominion of New England, much to the displeasure of the people of New York. At that time there were supposed to be about 210,000 white settlers in the English American colonies.

1689. Arrest of Andros. Upon receipt of news of the overthrow of King James, Andros was arrested in Boston and sent for trial to England. He was, however, never formally tried.

1690. The First Newspaper in America was issued in Boston, under the editorship of Benjamin Harris. It was called "Public Occurrences, both Foreign and Domestic." It was to have been a monthly publication, but owing to political utterances it was suppressed after the first issue.

1690. First Paper Money. In December the first paper money in the English colonies was issued by Massachusetts, in the form of Bills of Credit, to pay for the expedition against Quebec. The amount authorized was £40,000.

1704. First Permanent Newspaper. The Boston News Letter was published at Boston, by Bartholomew Green. Contained three small pages in the first number, and one advertisement for John Campbell, bookseller. It was forty years before the News Letter obtained 300 subscribers. The Boston Gazette, the second newspaper in the English colonies, was founded and published by James Franklin, an older brother of Benjamin.

1710. The First Government Postoffices were established in America in accord with an act of Parliament providing for general postal facilities in all the English dominions. One central office was to be at New York, and others at central points.

1721. The New England Courant, by James Franklin, followed the Gazette, the publication of the Gazette having been taken from Franklin by the owner. In consequence of too much freedom of criticism, Franklin was imprisoned, and the Courant lived about six years. Benjamin Franklin set type and wrote some articles for it, but disagreement between the brothers caused Benjamin to run away to Philadelphia.

1725. The First Newspaper in New York, named the New York Gazette, was established by William Bradford.

1729. The Erection of Independence Hall, which served in Philadelphia as a State House until the Revolution, was begun this year. It was completed in 1734.

1731. Franklin Heard From. A public library, the first of its kind by subscription, was started by Benjamin Franklin. He obtained fifty subscribers at forty shillings each to the original stock. He issued "Poor Richard's Almanac" in 1732, under the name of Richard Saunders. It attained a wide circulation through its wise sayings, its maxims being translated into other languages. In 1742 he brought out an open iron fire-place, which, known as the Franklin stove, is yet in use. In 1748 he transmitted currents of electricity through wire across the Schuylkill River, in Pennsylvania.

1734. Free Press in New York. John Peter Zenger, the publisher of the New York Weekly Journal, which had defended popular political rights against the demands of the crown, was acquitted after imprisonment and trial, amid great rejoicings of the colonies. The spirit of independence and resistance to British control was rapidly spreading among the colonies.

1752. The Liberty Bell was brought from England, and became known by the above name after ringing out the proclamation of liberty at the Declaration of Independence, in 1776. The bell was cracked soon after it arrived in this country, and was recast at Philadelphia. The present crack in the bell is the result of violent ringing in honor of the visit of Henry Clay to Philadelphia.

1753. Oct. 31. George Washington, at this time twenty-one years of age, was entrusted to make a long, perilous journey, by command

of Lieut. Gov. Dinwiddie, to the French post, next to the Alleghanies. The return journey was made in the winter, amid great dangers in crossing rivers filled with floating ice, in struggling in deep snow and eluding the Indians. This was about the beginning of Washington's services in behalf of his country. His military labors in the succeeding few years were mainly directed against incursions by the French and Indians.

1757. February. Growing Discontent. Owing to the continued oppression of the English government towards the colonies and the unhappy conditions existing, especially in Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin was chosen as an agent to represent the unpleasant state of the province to the British parliament. In the meantime the English house of commons had adopted the resolve that a colonial assembly had no right to raise and apply public money by its own right alone.

1763. Feb. 10. Treaty of Peace. By a treaty made between England, Portugal, France and Spain, England received Florida and Louisiana as far west as the Mississippi River, except the island of New Orleans, Acadia and Canada. Spain received New Orleans and all of Louisiana west of the Mississippi River. Spain subsequently conveyed Louisiana to France, from which, through the first Napoleon, that territory was purchased for the United States government.

1765. May 22. Stamp Act. The famous stamp act, adopted by the English parliament at this time, provided that legal documents of all kinds must be written on paper bearing a stamp costing from three cents to six pounds; that every newspaper and pamphlet should bear a stamp costing from one half-penny to four pence and that each advertisement should pay a duty of two shillings. The paper for legal documents was to be bought only of tax collectors.

1765. May 29. Patrick Henry. The resolutions of Patrick Henry were introduced into the Virginia assembly at this time, opposing the Stamp Act, and passed after an excited debate in which Patrick Henry made a most eloquent speech. The disturbance created in all parts of the country was so great as to cause the repeal of the act by Parliament in the succeeding year.

1767. The Tea Tax. In place of the repealed Stamp Act the British Parliament imposed a tax on tea and other commodities of common and needful use imported by the colonies. This tax was also resisted.

1773. Oct. 15. A Tea Meeting. The British government having arranged with the East India Company to take to the American harbors tea at a much lower price than had heretofore been paid, in the expectation that the people would pay it and pay the import duty because of the lower price, tea meetings were held in New York at this date, to oppose receiving it. Like meetings were also held in Philadelphia and Boston. At the meeting in Boston it was resolved to allow none of the tea to be landed there, but that the ships then in the

18 Session of the Continental Congress.

harbor should be requested to depart with their tea. The authorities having refused to allow them to depart, before the adjournment of the tea meeting fifty men, disguised as Indians, proceeded to the ship and threw three hundred and forty-two chests of the tea into the water. Who the parties were that committed that act was never known to the authorities.

1774. Sept. 5. First Continental Congress. To enumerate the many meetings of the colonists, in remonstrance against the oppressions which the English government continually imposed upon its colonial subjects, would be to make an extended history of the United States. It was finally resolved to meet in a convention, to consider the conditions, and this assemblage at this time in Philadelphia was the first Continental Congress. Then followed a series of congresses from this time up to 1788, the date and places of meeting being as follows, including the first congress of 1774:

Continental Congress of the American Colonies.

Beginning Sept. 5, 1774—Closing Oct. 21, 1788.

First Session—Held at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 1774, to Oct. 26, 1774. Presidents of the Congress—Peyton Randolph, of Va., and Henry Middleton, of S. C.

Second Session—Held at Philadelphia, Pa., from May 10, 1775, to Dec. 12, 1776. Presidents of the Congress—Peyton Randolph, of Va., and John Hancock, of Mass.

Third Session—Held at Baltimore, Md., from Dec. 20, 1776, to March 4, 1777. President of the Congress—John Hancock, of Mass.

Fourth Session—Held at Philadelphia, Pa., from March 4, 1777, to Sept. 18, 1777. President of the Congress—John Hancock, of Mass.

Fifth Session—Held at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 27, 1777, lasting only one day. President of the Congress—John Hancock, of Mass.

Sixth Session—Held at York, Pa., from Sept. 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778. Presidents of the Congress—John Hancock, of Mass., and Henry Laurens, of S. C.

Seventh Session—Held at Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, 1778, to June 27, 1783. Presidents of the Congress—Henry Laurens, of S. C.; John Jay, of N. Y.; Samuel Huntington, of Ct.; Thomas McKean, of Del.; John Hanlon, of Md., and Elias Boudinot, of N. J.

Eighth Session—Held at Princeton, N. J., from June 30, 1783, to Nov. 4, 1783. Presidents of the Congress—Elias Boudinot, of N. J., and Thomas Mifflin, of Pa.

Ninth Session—Held at Annapolis, Md., from Nov. 26, 1783, to June 3, 1784. Presidents of the Congress—Thomas Mifflin, of Pa., and Richard Henry Lee, of Va.

Tenth Session—Held at Trenton, N. J., from Nov. 1, 1784, to Dec. 24, 1784. President of the Congress—Richard Henry Lee, of Va.

Eleventh Session—Held at New York, N. Y., from Jan. 11, 1785, to Nov. 4, 1785. President of the Congress—Richard Henry Lee, of Va.

Twelfth Session—Held at New York, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1785, to Nov. 3, 1786. Presidents of the Congress—John Hancock, of Mass. (who could not serve owing to illness), and Nathaniel Gorham, of Mass.

Thirteenth Session—Held at New York, N. Y., from Nov. 6, 1786, to Oct. 30, 1787. Presidents of the Congress—Nathaniel Gorham of Mass., and Arthur St. Clair, of Pa.

Fourteenth Session—Held at New York, N. Y., from Nov. 5, 1787, to Oct. 21, 1788. Presidents of the Congress—Arthur St. Clair, of Pa., and Cyrus Griffin, of Va.

1775. Abolitionists. The first society for the abolition of slavery was formed in Philadelphia, April 14, 1775, with Benjamin Franklin as president. In New York, January 25, 1785, another society was formed for the same purpose. Soon afterwards societies were formed in all the States, and it was not until the development of cotton planting, in the early part of the present century, raised the price on slaves, that their meetings, publications and petitions were treated otherwise than respectfully. The term *Abolition* grew out of the contest which dates with Wm. Lloyd Garrison's arraignment of slave-holders as criminals in 1829. In Boston a society, called the New England Anti-Slavery Society, was formed to promote and advance the cause of emancipation. In 1840 the Abolitionists, or Liberty Party, first appeared as a distinctive party; and January 1, 1863, their efforts culminated in the Emancipation Proclamation. In February, 1869, Congress abolished slavery forever in the United States.

1775. The Day of Trial. The period extending from 1775 to 1783, eight years, was one of severe hardships. It was the era of revolution. Two parties were in the field, designated as follows:

1775. The Whigs. This word is said to come from *Whiggamore*, a name given to certain Scotchmen who, when traveling, in driving their horses use the word *Whiggam*. In 1648 the Scotch Presbyterian ministers incited an insurrection against the court and marched with the people to Edinburgh. This was called the Whiggamores' inroad, and after this all that opposed the administration in Scotland were called Whigs, which came to be understood as applied to the liberal party. The Whigs during the war of the revolution comprised the patriots, who were opposed to the British government. After the revolution the Whigs broke into factions, the strong government Whigs and the Particularists, and these gave rise to the Federals and the Republicans.

1775. Tories. *Tory* is said to be an Irish word denoting a robber or a savage, or from the word *toree* (give me your money). Hence as a term of reproach, was probably first applied to the party in power. Latterly it is applied to the members of the conservative party, who are earnest supporters of royalty. For many years the name has ceased to designate an existing party in the United States. The successors of the Tories are now commonly known as the Conservatives.

1775. May 10. Troops Called For. At the second Continental Congress it was resolved to raise 20,000 men for the army and navy.

1775. June 17. Washington Elected Commander-in-Chief. July 3 he assumed command of the army under a large elm at Cambridge, Mass., the tree afterwards known as the "Washington Elm."

1775. June 22. Continental Money. The pressing demand at this period for money with which to buy powder caused the Continental Congress to resolve upon borrowing, £6,000 (\$30,000) for the defense of America, pledging the faith of the colonies for repay-

ment. As Benjamin Franklin was experienced in printing, had printed paper money for the colony of New Jersey, and had devised the first copper-plate press for printing the bills, the supervision of the preparation of this money was entrusted to him. The first Continental bills were of several denominations, from one to twenty dollars, and in form as follows:

Continental Currency.	
No.	Dollars.
This bill entitles the bearer to receive.....	
Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to the resolutions of Congress held at Philadelphia, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1775.	

1775. Report on War of the Revolution. The report of the Secretary of War, issued May 10, 1790, gave the number of troops from each of the old thirteen States, enlisted during the war of the revolution, as follows. The period extended from 1775 to 1783, inclusive, and comprised Continental Soldiers and Militia:

No. of Soldiers from Each State During Revolutionary War.

STATES	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783
New Hampshire	2,824	4,011	4,483	1,783	1,226	1,777	700	744	733
Massachusetts..	16,444	20,372	12,591	13,437	7,738	7,889	5,298	4,423	4,370
Connecticut....	4,507	13,127	6,563	4,010	3,544	3,687	3,921	1,732	1,740
Rhode Island...	1,193	1,900	2,048	3,056	1,263	915	464	481	372
New York.....	2,075	8,094	5,332	2,194	3,756	4,847	1,178	1,198	1,169
New Jersey.....		9,086	2,908	2,586	1,276	1,267	823	660	676
Pennsylvania...	400	10,395	9,464	3,684	3,476	3,337	1,346	1,265	1,598
Delaware.....		754	1,299	349	317	556	89	164	235
Maryland.....		3,329	7,565	3,307	2,849	2,065	2,107	1,280	974
Virginia.....	3,180	6,181	11,013	7,830	8,572	6,986	6,119	2,204	629
North Carolina.	2,000	4,134	1,281	1,287	4,920	3,000	3,545	1,105	697
South Carolina.	4,000	6,069	2,000	3,650	4,500	6,000	3,000	2,000	139
Georgia.....	1,000	2,301	2,173	3,873	837	750	750	750	145
Total.....	37,623	89,761	68,720	51,046	44,275	43,076	29,340	18,006	13,477

1776. Jan. 9. Thomas Paine's Pamphlet, entitled "Common Sense," reached Congress, conveying so many arguments in behalf of the founding of a republic in America as to create a profound impression, which greatly strengthened the patriotic cause. Pennsylvania gave Paine £500 for this production.

1776. Declaration of Independence. In the Virginia Convention in May, 1776, Richard Henry Lee moved that its delegates be instructed to propose a resolution for independence. On June 10, 1776, the Colonial Congress, assembled in Philadelphia, appointed a committee to prepare a "Declaration of Independence." This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. The document was written by Thomas Jefferson, was engrossed, was signed by John Hancock, President of the Congress, and was issued to the world accompanied by the ringing of the Liberty Bell, in Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

1777. Flag of the United States. Accepted by Congress, June 14. The flag to have thirteen red and white stripes, and thirteen white stars on blue ground (typical of the original thirteen States); the number of stripes to continue thirteen, but the number of stars to indicate the present number of States. Was claimed to have been first sent to the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. In the army flag the stars are grouped in the form of one large central star, and in the navy flag they are arranged in parallel rows. The first flag was made by Mrs. Betsy Ross at No. 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, from a rough design furnished by General Washington.

1778. French Spoliation Claims. A treaty of "commerce and amity" was made between France and the United States in 1778, stopping search or seizure of all vessels belonging to each other. After the close of the Revolutionary War, France was again at war with Great Britain, while the United States remained neutral. France found her trade with America interfered with, while she was bound by treaty not to interfere with Great Britain's trade with the United States. Not satisfied with this arrangement, France broke the treaty and seized the cargoes of the American vessels trading with Great Britain. Claims were presented to the French government by the owners of the vessels that had been despoiled, but France refused to consider them unless a counter claim was allowed against the United States for a breach of the treaty of alliance. This counter claim was finally allowed by the United States government, but the American merchants who had claims against the French government objected to yielding up their claims to settle a debt of the government, and petitioned Congress to indemnify their losses. The petition has been brought before Congress again and again in the last eighty years, but the claim still remains unsettled.

1778. Feb. 6. Treaty between France and the United States. France acknowledged the independence of the United States by entering into a treaty with the latter this year. This is the first treaty that the United States has made with any nation.

1779. Jan. 1. Federal Money. One dollar in gold would buy seven or eight dollars in the United States bills at this time. Such was the depreciation in value of colonial paper money. In December of this year one gold dollar would buy thirty dollars in paper money.

1780. Banks. The first bank in the United States, the "Bank of Pennsylvania," was chartered. In 1781 the "Bank of North America" came into existence, with a capital of \$400,000. Its bills were made a legal tender for all taxes and dues of the United States. Was of great assistance to the government in paying off the soldiers. Is now in existence as a national bank.

1782. July. Independence of the United States. The British parliament passed a bill to enable the king to acknowledge the same, and Congress in September appointed John Adams, John Jay, Ben-

jamin Franklin and Henry Laurens as commissioners of peace. The British government gave Mr. Oswald power to treat with them, and on November 30 a preliminary treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Paris. The definite treaty, after full consideration of boundary lines occupying the time for nearly one year, was signed September 3, 1783.

1783. Area of the United States. In this year the king of Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the original thirteen States, and yielded all claim to this territory. At that time the area of the United States extended from the northern part of New England to the northern line of Florida, and westward to the Mississippi River. In 1803 the United States purchased the territory of Louisiana, extending northward from the Gulf of Mexico to the British possessions, and westward from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. It was purchased from France, the purchase price being \$15,000,000. Before this purchase the area of the original thirteen States was 829,680 square miles. By the purchase of Louisiana our government gained an additional 899,579 square miles.

1783. Dec. 4. Washington's Farewell to the army officers took place in Fraunce's Tavern, at the corner of Broadway and Pearl Streets, New York. On December 23 he resigned his commission to Congress and proceeded to his home at Mount Vernon.

1785. Brother Jonathan. Jonathan Trumbull was formerly a member of the Colonial Congress, and was in public life for fifty years, being governor of Connecticut in the latter period of his public life. He was frequently consulted by Washington and others in authority as to state affairs, a familiar phrase being, "Let us see what Brother Jonathan has to say about it." From this the term Brother Jonathan grew into use as a name for the United States government.

1786. A Decimal Coinage of gold and silver was adopted by Congress, names and designs being chosen.

1787. Federalist. This term is from the Latin *fœdus, fœderis*, a covenant, a league, and had reference to the party that strongly favored the adoption of the constitution.

1787. Constitution of the United States. On September 28, 1787, in Constitutional Convention, at Philadelphia, the "Constitution of the United States" was adopted. The convention had given four months to its consideration. In its final preparation it was assigned to a committee consisting of Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, William S. Johnson of Connecticut, Alexander Hamilton of New York, James Madison of Virginia, and Rufus King of Massachusetts. In this committee, by common consent, the work was entrusted mainly to Morris, who wrote out the entire document. With some minor changes, the work was adopted by the convention as written, and sent out to the several states at the above date, for ratification.

1787. Secession. Elbridge Gerry, in the convention of 1787, remarked that unless some compromise could be effected by which existing difficulties between the States might be settled, secession, he foresaw, would take place. For some fifty years after the adoption of the United States constitution, the right of secession was never seriously questioned. South Carolina, in her State Convention at Charleston, December 10, 1860, passed an ordinance of secession, giving as her reason the general hostility of the North toward the Southern States and the refusal of the North to execute the Fugitive Slave Law.

1789. Legislative Bodies. The following list shows that most of the leading countries of the world have two branches of Congress, which very nearly correspond with our Congress in its Senate and House of Representatives. According to the "Statesman's Year Book," the absolute governments of the world, as Russia, China, Turkey, etc., have no representative assemblies.

Parliament and Houses of Congress in Different Countries.

AUSTRIA—Reichsrath; made up of two houses, Herrenhaus and Abgeordnetenhaus.

BELGIUM—Parliament; Senate and Chamber of Representatives.

BULGARIA—National Assembly; single body.

DENMARK—Rigsdag; Landthing and Folkething.

FRANCE—National Assembly; Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

GERMANY—Die Regierung; Bundesrath and Reichstag.

GREAT BRITAIN—Parliament; House of Lords and House of Commons.

GREECE—Boule; one chamber.

HOLLAND—States General; First Chamber and Second Chamber.

HUNGARY—Reichstag or Orszagyales; Magnatentafel and Repraesentententafel.

ITALY—Parliament; Senato and Camera de Deputati.

JAPAN—Imperial Diet; House of Peers and House of Representatives.

NORWAY—Storting; Lagthing and Odelsting.

PORTUGAL—Cortes Geraes; Camera dos Pares and Camera dos Deputados.

PRUSSIA—Landtag; Herrenhaus and Abgeordnetenhaus.

ROUMANIA—Constituent Assembly; Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

SERVIA—Skuptchina; State Council and National Assembly.

SPAIN—Cortes; Senate and Congress.

SWEDEN—Diet; First Chamber and Second Chamber.

SWITZERLAND—Bundes-Versammlung; Standerath and Nationalrath.

UNITED STATES—Congress; Senate and House of Representatives.

1789. April. First Protective Tariff. The first petition to Congress was from the mechanics and merchants of Baltimore, asking that they be made "independent in fact as well as in name," by imposing duties on foreign articles which would create a demand for home labor. This was followed by like petitions from nearly all the principal cities.

1789. Washington in New England. The President made a tour through New England in 1789. Throughout his journey from New York to Boston, which took nine days, he was received with great enthusiasm, especially by the veterans of the Revolution.

1789. May 12. The Tammany Society, which took its name from a Delaware Indian chief, was organized this year as a charitable society, but since that time has become distinctly a Democratic organization of large influence in New York City and New York State politics.

The Candidates in the First Presidential Campaign, in 1788.

At the first presidential election the candidates were George Washington, general, planter and surveyor; John Adams, lawyer and diplomatist; John Jay, jurist and diplomatist; R. H. Harrison, jurist and private secretary; John Rutledge, jurist and governor; Samuel Huntington, jurist and governor; Benjamin Lincoln, general and lieut.-governor; John Hancock, merchant and governor; George Clinton, farmer and governor; John Milton, state secretary; James Armstrong, militia colonel; Edward Telfair, merchant and governor. The election resulted as follows:

January, 1789—First Presidential Election—Washington Chosen. Federalists Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
13 States, Entitled to 73 Electoral Votes.	Federalist.....	Geo. Washington.....	10		69	
		John Adams.....				34
		John Jay.....				9
		R. H. Harrison.....				6
		John Rutledge.....				6
	Anti-Federalist	Samuel Huntington.....				2
		Benjamin Lincoln.....				1
		John Hancock.....				4
		George Clinton.....				3
		John Milton.....				2
	James Armstrong.....				1	
	Edward Telfair.....				1	
Totals	2 Pol. Parties.		10	None	69	69

Until 1824 the Electoral voters were chosen by the Legislature of each State, and not by the people; hence no popular vote appears.

New York failed to pass a proper election law in time to vote, and Rhode Island and North Carolina had not adopted the Constitution; so their four votes were not cast.

Each elector voted for two candidates, the highest number for one electing.

There was no candidate for Vice-President, but John Adams, having the vote next highest after Washington, was declared Vice-President by the electors.

Conn., N. J., Del., Md., Va., S. C., and Ga., cast their votes for Washington—3 States not voting.

1789-1791—First Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion.		Pres., Vice-Pres and Cabinet Officers.	
No. of Members in Senate.....	29	President.....	George Washington
No. of Federalists in Senate.....	7	Vice-President.....	John Adams
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	5	Sec'y of State.....	Thomas Jefferson of Va.
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	17	Sec'y of Treas.....	Alex. Hamilton of N. Y.
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	13	Sec'y of War and Navy.....	Henry Knox of Mass.
In House of Representatives.		Att'y General.....	Edmund Randolph of Va.
No. of Members in House Rep.....	65	Speaker, House of Representatives ...	Frederick A. Muhlenberg of Va.
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	13		
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	8		
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	44		
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	20		

1791-1793—Second Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion.		Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.	
No. of Members in Senate.....	31	President.....	George Washington
No. of Federalists in the Senate.....	4	Vice-President.....	John Adams
No. of Democrats in the Senate.....	8	Sec'y of State.....	Thomas Jefferson of Va.
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	19	Sec'y of Treas.....	Alex. Hamilton of N. Y.
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	17	Sec'y of War and Navy.....	Henry Knox of Mass.
In House of Representatives.		Att'y General.....	Edmund Randolph of Va.
No. of Members in House Rep.	71	Speaker, House of Representatives....	Jonathan Trumbull of Conn.
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	14		
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	9		
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	48		
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	26		

Important Events During the First Congress.

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| <p>1789—April 6. Congress opened its first session in New York.</p> <p>1789—Departments of State, War, Treasury and Postal Service Established</p> <p>1789—Establishment of the U. S. Supreme, Circuit and District Courts.</p> <p>1790—The State war debts (\$25,000,000) assumed by the general government.</p> <p>1790—The public funds advanced above par and general prosperity prevailed.</p> | <p>1790—Dist. of Columbia accepted for the United States capital, but Philadelphia was made the capital till 1800.</p> <p>1790—The first census of the United States, 3,929,827 persons, excluding Indians.—The count included 700,000 slaves.</p> <p>1790—Naturalization law passed.</p> <p>1790—April 15: First U. S. Patent-Right law.</p> |
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Important Events During the Second Congress.

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| <p>1791—Bank of U. S. established at Philadelphia; capital, \$10,000,000.</p> <p>1791—George Hammond first minister from Great Britain to the United States.</p> <p>1791—Sept. 9. The site selected as the future capital of the U. S., named Washington.</p> <p>1792—Apr. 1. American manufactures</p> | <p>first allowed in Great Britain by that government.</p> <p>1792—A rate of six cents fixed on all letters carried 30 miles or less, and twenty-five cents for 450 miles or more.</p> <p>1792—Establishment of the National Mint at Philadelphia.</p> |
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1789. First Temperance Movement in the United States, of a public character, was made this year in Litchfield, Conn., where two hundred farmers agreed not to use any distilled liquor in doing their "farm work during the ensuing season."

1790. Consideration of Slavery. Petitions having come in, Congress voted that it could not prohibit the importation of slaves before 1808, and could not emancipate them at any time, the power to do this being vested in the individual States.

1791. Whisky Rebellion. The excise law, passed by Congress March 3, was a tax placed upon the manufacture of spirits. It raised the price and hence was unpopular with the drinker, the dealer, the manufacturer, and the farmer, who found his sales of grain to the manufacturer lessened. Great opposition to the law was manifested in western Pennsylvania, principally by the farming element, and a military force was sent out to quell riotous proceedings. The propriety of this tax became a political question. The law was repealed in 1802, when the Anti-Federalists came into power. The tax was levied again in 1812, for the purpose of revenue, was repealed in 1815, and not levied again until July 1, 1862. Since that time the law has been in force, the tax, between 1864 and 1868, ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per gallon.

1791. Bourbons, a name derived from the characteristics of the kings of the House of Bourbon, who ruled over France from 1589 down to the revolution in 1791, their peculiarity being a blind faith in the political doctrines of the past. Those Democrats in the

United States who, during the war of the rebellion and afterwards, maintained that the emancipation of the slaves, the financial policy of the government, the reconstruction laws, etc., were unconstitutional, were called Bourbons.

1791. Anti-Federalists, a party who were opposed to the constitution of the United States, or the Federal constitution, being unwilling to take certain great power from the States and give them to the general government. Were jealous of the power of Congress, fearing a monarchy might be established. Were strongly in favor of State rights and local self-government. They became the Republican party in 1796, afterwards the Democratic.

1791. Feb. Bank of the United States. Congress passed an act to establish a United States Bank, with a capital of \$10,000,000, of which the government supplied \$2,000,000. Its charter was to run for twenty years. The act was recommended by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. It was a private bank for individual profit, the government having certain privileges in consideration of subscribing \$2,000,000.

1791. Dec. 15. Amendments to Constitution. The first ten amendments to the constitution were passed to satisfy Anti-Federalists, and helped to bring into the government the States of North Carolina and Rhode Island, which had refused to ratify the constitution as it first stood.

1791. Stage Lines of Central New York. A Mr. Beal, after carrying the mail on horseback from Albany to Canajoharie once a week, started the first mail wagon west of Albany, New York, and carried passengers. The experiment proved entirely successful, and soon developed into the great stage lines of central New York.

1792. Letter Postage 25 Cents. The rates on each letter carried thirty miles or less were six cents, and on letters carried 450 miles or more, twenty-five cents. Newspapers were carried for 100 miles or less for one cent, and one cent and a half for a longer distance.

1792. Uniform Militia System Adopted. The militia system of the United States was provided for by an act of Congress, May 8, 1792, and has changed very little since that time.

1792. Oct. 13. President's Home in Washington. The corner stone was laid October 13, 1792, and the building was designed by James Hoban, after the country house of the Duke of Leinster, England. It is built of porous Virginia freestone.

1792. Democrat—Republican. This party, first known as Republican, then as Democratic-Republican, and since as Democratic, was formed out of the Anti-Federalists and had for its purpose direct popular control of the government, widening of the right of suffrage, the limitation of the powers of foreign government, and the protecting of the powers given to the State governments by the constitution.

When States Were Settled, Population, etc. 27

1792. The United States. Up to this date fifteen States had been admitted into the Union. Subsequently they grew to be as found below, forty-four States and five Territories, the population, capitals, etc., of which are seen in the following table:

Year Settled.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Pop'l in 1890.	No. to Sq. Mile.	Admit'd to the Union.	CAPITAL OF THE STATE.	In Congress, Sena's | Rep's.
1711	Alabama.....	52,250	1,508,073	29.5	1814	Montgomery	2.....9
1799	Alaska §.....	557,390	30,329			Sitka	
1540	Arizona §.....	113,020	59,691	5		Prescott	
1685	Arkansas.....	53,850	1,225,385	21.2	1836	Little Rock	2.....6
1769	California.....	158,360	1,204,002	7.8	1850	Sacramento	2.....7
1858	Colorado.....	103,925	410,974	3.9	1876	Denver	2.....2
1633	Connecticut*....	4,990	745,861	149.4	1788†	Hartford	2.....4
1627	Delaware*.....	2,050	167,871	81.9	1787†	Dover	2.....1
1634	Dist. of Col'bia.....	70	229,796	3,282.8		Washington	
1565	Florida.....	58,680	390,435	6.6	1845	Tallahassee	2.....2
1733	Georgia*.....	59,475	1,834,366	30.8	1788†	Atlanta	2.....11
1811	Idaho.....	84,800	84,229	1.0	1890	Boise City	2.....1
1720	Illinois.....	56,650	3,818,536	67.4	1818	Springfield	2.....22
1690	Indiana.....	36,350	2,189,030	60.2	1816	Indianapolis	2.....13
	Indian Terri'y §.....	64,690	119,000	1.8		Tahlequah	
1833	Iowa.....	56,025	1,906,729	34.0	1846	Des Moines	2.....11
1850	Kansas.....	82,080	1,423,485	17.3	1861	Topeka	2.....8
1775	Kentucky.....	40,400	1,855,436	45.9	1792	Frankfort	2.....11
1699	Louisiana.....	48,720	1,116,828	22.9	1812	Baton Rouge	2.....6
1625	Maine.....	33,040	660,261	19.9	1820	Augusta	2.....4
1634	Maryland*.....	12,210	1,040,431	85.2	1788†	Annapolis	2.....6
1620	Massachusetts*..	8,315	2,233,407	268.6	1788†	Boston	2.....13
1670	Michigan.....	58,915	2,089,792	35.4	1837	Lansing	2.....12
1846	Minnesota.....	83,365	1,300,017	15.6	1857	St. Paul	2.....7
1716	Mississippi.....	46,810	1,284,887	27.4	1817	Jackson	2.....7
1764	Missouri.....	69,415	2,677,880	38.5	1821	Jefferson City	2.....15
1861	Montana.....	146,080	131,769	1.0	1889	Helena	2.....1
1854	Nebraska.....	76,855	1,056,793	13.7	1867	Lincoln	2.....6
1861	Nevada.....	110,700	44,327		1864	Carson City	2.....1
1623	N. Hampshire*..	9,305	375,837	40.3	1788†	Concord	2.....2
1624	New Jersey*....	7,815	1,441,017	184.2	1787†	Trenton	2.....8
1540	New Mexico.....	122,580	144,863	1.1		Santa Fé	
1614	New York*.....	49,170	5,981,934	121.6	1788†	Albany	2.....34
1663	N. Carolina*....	52,250	1,617,340	30.9	1789†	Raleigh	2.....9
1846	N. Dakota.....	70,195	182,425	2.5	1889	Bismarck	2.....1
1788	Ohio.....	41,060	3,666,719	89.3	1803	Columbus	2.....21
1889	Oklahoma §.....	3,183	61,071	19.1		Guthrie	
1811	Oregon.....	96,039	312,490	3.2	1859	Salem	2.....2
1682	Pennsylvania*..	45,215	5,248,574	116.1	1787†	Harrisburg	2.....30
1636	Rhode Island*..	1,250	345,343	276.2	1790†	Prov'ence & N'p't.	2.....2
1670	S. Carolina*....	30,570	1,147,161	37.5	1788†	Columbia	2.....7
1846	S. Dakota.....	76,850	327,848	4.2	1889	Pierre	2.....2
1757	Tennessee.....	42,050	1,763,723	41.9	1796	Nashville	2.....10
1690	Texas.....	265,780	2,232,220	8.3	1845	Austin	2.....13
1847	Utah§.....	84,990	206,495	2.4		Salt Lake City	
1725	Vermont.....	9,565	332,205	34.0	1791	Montpelier	2.....2
1607	Virginia*.....	42,450	1,648,911	38.8	1788†	Richmond	2.....10
1811	Washington.....	69,180	349,516	5.0	1889	Olympia	2.....2
1862	West Virginia...	24,780	760,448	30.6	1862	Charleston	2.....4
1669	Wisconsin.....	56,040	1,683,697	30.0	1848	Madison	2.....10
1858	Wyoming.....	97,890	60,589	6	1890	Cheyenne	2.....1

*The original 13 States. †Date of adoption of State constitution. §Territory; not yet organized as a State.

The Candidates in the Second Presidential Campaign, in 1792.

At the second presidential election the candidates were George Washington, general, planter and surveyor; John Adams, lawyer and diplomatist; George Clinton, farmer and governor; Thomas Jefferson, governor and statesman; Aaron Burr, Lieut. Colonel and senator. The election resulted as follows:

Nov. 1792—Second Presidential Election—Washington Again Chosen. Federalists Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for President and Vice-President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
15 States, Entitled to 135 Electoral Votes.	Federalists....	Geo. Washington..... and John Adams.....	15		132	77
	Republican....	George Clinton..... Thomas Jefferson..... Aaron Burr..... Not Voting.....				50 4 1 3
Totals.	2 Pol. Parties.		15	None.	132	135

Electoral voters chosen by State Legislatures, and not by the people.
Maryland withheld 2 electoral votes and Vermont 1.
The Democratic (or Anti-Federalist) party was now known as "Republicans."

Washington elected President, and Adams Vice-President.
Conn., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., Va., S. C., N. C., N. Y., R. I., Ga., Ky., Vt., N. H. and Mass. cast their votes for Washington.

1793-1795—Third Congress of the United States.

<i>Political Complexion of Senate.</i>		<i>Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.</i>	
No. of Members in Senate.....	33	President.....	George Washington
No. of Federalists in Senate.....	6	Vice-President.....	John Adams
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	9	Sec'y of State. {	Edmund Randolph of Va.
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	18	{	Tim. Pickering of Mass.
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	20	Sec'y of Treas... {	Alex. Hamilton of N. Y.
		{	Oliver Wolcott of Conn.
<i>In House of Representatives.</i>		Sec'y of War and Navy. {	Henry Knox.
No. of Members in House Rep.....	110	{	Tim. Pickering.
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	18	Atty. General {	Edmund Randolph of Va.
No. of Democrats in House Rep.	19	{	William Bradford of Pa.
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	73	{	Charles Lee of Va.
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	29	Speaker, House Representatives	Frederick A. Muhlenberg

1795-1797—Fourth Congress of the United States.

<i>Political Complexion of Senate.</i>		<i>Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.</i>	
No. of Members in Senate.....	43	President	George Washington
No. of Federalists in Senate.....	16	Vice-President.....	John Adams
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	4	Sec'y of State... {	Edmund Randolph of Va.
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	23	{	Tim. Pickering of Mass.
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	25	Sec'y of Treas.....	Oliver Wolcott of Conn.
<i>In House of Representatives.</i>		Sec'y of War and Navy... {	Tim. Pickering
No. of Members in House Rep.....	114	{	James McHenry
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	20	Attorney General.....	Charles Lee of Va.
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	23	Speaker of House Representatives....	Jonathan Dayton of N. J.
Representatives, Politics Unknown.....	71		
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	38		

Important Events During the Third Congress.

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| <p>1793—Feb. 12. Surrender of fugitive slaves and criminals required.</p> <p>1793—Apr. 22. Proclamation of Neutrality issued, affirming that the U. S. would take no part in European troubles.</p> <p>1793—Erection of the Capitol at Washington commenced.</p> <p>1793—Public debt at the close of Washington's first term, \$80,352,630.</p> | <p>1794—A treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded between the United States and Great Britain.</p> <p>1794—Congress prohibits the African slave trade.</p> <p>1794—Gen. Wayne's Indian victory on the Maumee, Ohio.</p> <p>1795—Ratification of Wayne's Indian Treaty, by which large territory is acquired from the Indians.</p> |
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Important Events During the Fourth Congress.

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| <p>1795—General Wayne made a treaty with the Indians at Greenville, O., which closed the Indian war, and opened the Northwest Territory to the incoming settlers.</p> <p>1795—Establishment of common schools recommended throughout New York, by Governor Clinton, and \$50,000 appropriated by New York Legislature for the purpose.</p> <p>1796—Public debt at close of Washington's second term \$83,762,172.</p> <p>1796—The British surrender their forts at Detroit, Niagara and other</p> | <p>western points to the U. S. Government.</p> <p>1797—Difficulties with France. She insults American minister and flag. Intense war feeling aroused.</p> <p>1797—Peace commissioners to France C. C. Pinckney, Elbridge Gerry and John Marshall were sent by the administration to France to negotiate a settlement of the difficulties between the two countries, but without favorable result.</p> |
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1793. John Hancock, President Continental Congress. Born at Quincy, Mass., January 12, 1737, he graduated from Harvard College in 1754. In 1766 he was the representative of Boston in the State assembly. After assisting in framing a new constitution for Massachusetts, he was elected governor, which office he held till his death, excepting one term, when he refused it. With Samuel Adams, he was called an "arch rebel" by the British ministry, who set a price upon their heads. On affixing his signature to the Declaration of Independence, he remarked, "The British ministry can read that without spectacles; let them double their reward." He died at the age of 56, October 8, 1793.

1793. Seizure of American Vessels. Owing to the war spirit existing between Great Britain and France, the former issued instructions to British war vessels and privateers, to seize all neutral vessels found trading with France or her colonies. American vessels to the value of several million dollars were thus seized and captured. In May, 1794, John Jay was sent as envoy to the court of England, to seek a settlement of the difficulties. In November of the same year he negotiated a treaty in which it was stipulated that Great Britain should make good all losses inflicted by her privateers, and surrender certain western posts yet held contrary to stipulation made in the treaty by the United States with England in 1783. This treaty was ratified by the Senate in June, 1794.

1793. The Fugitive Slave Law was first entitled, "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters." It originated in the senate, passed the house of representatives by a vote of 48 to 7, and was approved by President Washington, February 12, 1793. The law made it possible to arrest fugitive slaves who had escaped from their masters wherever they might be found on United States territory. Upon the affidavit or oral testimony of the owner or agent making the arrest, before a justice, the slave could be returned to the place from which he had fled. The last section of the law made the rescue, concealment, or the placing of any obstruction in the way of arrest of the slave, an offense liable to a fine of \$500. Owing to growing anti-slavery sentiment, the law became somewhat inoperative. In consequence the South threatened secession. In 1850 a compromise was effected by the passage of a more stringent law, which imposed a fine on the marshal who should refuse to arrest a fugitive. It held him responsible for the value of the slave, should he escape. It compelled all citizens to assist in arresting fugitives, and a fine and imprisonment was the penalty for obstructing an arrest or attempting a rescue. The testimony of a slave was never to be taken. The fee of the commissioner was ten dollars if the person was adjudged a slave, and only five dollars if he was allowed to go free. Under the law the kidnapping of free blacks became frequent at the North, and many cases of inhuman cruelty occurred. Most people in the Northern States who had largely espoused the anti-slavery cause rose up in opposition to the law, which enraged the pro-slavery advocates in the South and brought on the rebellion. The endeavor to sustain and acquiesce in the provision of the law killed the Whig party.

1793. Abolition of Titles. A number of clubs were organized in the United States in 1793, on the same order as the Jacobin clubs of Paris, advocating the abolition of the title "Mr." and adopting the title of "Citizen" instead. They were strongly opposed by the administration, but existed till after the Whisky Rebellion of 1794, which evil Washington publicly accused them of causing.

1793. Proclamation of Neutrality. Soon after Washington's second inauguration, Citizen Genet, an envoy from the French Republic, tried to secure the aid of the United States in behalf of the French, who were involved in a war with Great Britain. Jefferson and the Republican party strongly favored this on account of the aid France had rendered in the revolutionary struggle, but the Federalists, led by Washington and Hamilton, were opposed to any interference and insisted that friendly relations with Great Britain should be maintained. Before the end of the month in which Genet arrived, Washington issued his famous proclamation of neutrality, which policy has ever since been observed.

1794. Escape of Alleged Fugitive Slaves. An alleged fugitive slave was arrested in Boston, and while Josiah Quincy was de-

fending him, a bustle took place and in the confusion the colored man escaped. Though the master of the slave threatened to sue Mr. Quincy for obstructing his agent, he failed to do so.

1794. An Abolition Convention, composed of delegates from all the abolition societies in the country, was held at Philadelphia January 1, 1794, and presented a memorial to Congress for the suppression of the slave trade.

1794. March 27. Building of War Ships. On account of the Algerian troubles, Congress authorized the construction of six frigates, none of them to carry less than thirty-two guns, and building on them was to stop if peace was declared.

1794. May 9. Coast Defenses. A corps of artillerists and engineers was established by Congress for the purpose of constructing coast defenses, by which our coast fortifications became very strong in 1812.

1795. Aug. 3. Wayne's Treaty with Indians. General Wayne at Greenville, Ohio, closed the Indian war and opened the Northwest Territory, by a treaty with the western Indians.

1795. The Maxwell Code was the first job printing done in the Northwest Territory, and consisted of laws adopted for the governor and judges of the Territory.

1796. Aristocrats. This was a term applied to the Tories known as the British party, and also given to a section of the Federalists by the Republicans.

1796. Sept. 17. Washington's Farewell Address. In his farewell address Washington reviewed what he had done and cautioned the people against possible dangers. The address showed plainly the strong love he had for his country, and proved the name "Father of His Country" was appropriately given.

1796. Indian Slaves. A number of Pawnee slaves were found in Detroit and other places occupied by the French Canadians when those places were turned over to the United States. The Pawnees were considered an inferior tribe by other Indians, and were sold to the French when taken captives.

1796. Republicans. The party of this name was an outgrowth of the Anti-Federalists in 1796. The Anti-Federalists joined with a portion of the Federalists, and at the suggestion of Jefferson it became known as the Republican party. The Republicans have twice been a strong party politic. The original Republicans looked upon the Union as a democracy, persons, not States. The modern Republicans contemplated the Union as a Republic of itself, believing in its existence as a national republic. It is worthy of note that the rule of each party extended over the space of twenty-four years,—1801-1825 and 1861-1885.

The Candidates in the Third Presidential Campaign, in 1796.

At the third presidential election the candidates were John Adams, lawyer and diplomatist; Thos. Pinckney, general and governor; Oliver Ellsworth, jurist and statesman; John Jay, jurist and diplomatist; James Iredell, jurist and statesman; George Washington, general, planter and surveyor; John Henry, statesman and senator; Samuel Johnston, jurist and governor; Charles C. Pinckney, statesman and diplomatist; Thomas Jefferson, governor and statesman; Aaron Burr, lieut.-colonel and senator; Samuel Adams, statesman and governor; George Clinton, farmer and governor. The election resulted as follows:

December, 1796—Third Presidential Election—Adams Chosen. Federalists Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for President and Vice-President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
16 States, Entitled to 138 Electoral Votes.	Federalist.....	John Adams.....	.....	.....	71....	.....
		and Thomas Pinckney.....	16..	.....	.....	59....
		Oliver Ellsworth.....	.....	.....	.....	11....
		John Jay.....	.....	.....	.....	5....
		James Iredell.....	.....	.....	.....	3....
		Geo. Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	2....
		John Henry.....	.....	.....	.....	2....
		Samuel Johnston.....	.....	.....	.....	2....
		Charles C. Pinckney....	.....	.....	.....	1....
	Republican....	Thomas Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	68....
		Aaron Burr.....	.....	.....	.....	30....
		Samuel Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	15....
		George Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	7....
Totals	2 Pol. Parties.	.....	16..	None	71	205

Electoral votes still chosen by State Legislatures, and not by the people. All the electors voted for two candidates each—a total of 276 votes. Adams elected President, and Thos.

Jefferson Vice-President. Va., Tenn., C. Pa, N. C., Ky. and Ga. voted for Jefferson; Vt., R. I., N. Y., N. J., N. H., Mass., Md., Del. and Conn. voted for Adams.

1797-1799—Fifth Congress of the United States.

<i>Political Complexion.</i>	
No. of Members in Senate.....	45
No. of Federalists in Senate.....	11
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	4
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	30
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	26
<i>In House of Representatives.</i>	
No. of Members in House Rep.....	117
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	20
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	21
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H.....	76
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	34

<i>Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.</i>	
President.....	John Adams
Vice-President.....	Thomas Jefferson
Sec. of State {	Timothy Pickering of Mass.
	John Marshall of Va.
Sec. of Trea {	Oliver Wolcott of Conn.
	Samuel Dexter of Mass.
Sec. of War {	James McHenry of Md.
	Samuel Dexter of Mass.
Sec. of Navy {	George Cabot of Mass.
	Benjamin Stoddard of Md.
Att'y General.....	Charles Lee of Va.
Speaker, House of Representatives ...	Jonathan Dayton of N. J.

1799-1801—Sixth Congress of the United States.

<i>Political Complexion.</i>	
No. of Members in Senate.....	38
No. of Federalists in the Senate.....	11
No. of Democrats in the Senate.....	8
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	19
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	21
<i>In House of Representatives.</i>	
No. of Members in House Rep. ...	115
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	24
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	28
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	1
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H.....	62
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	42

<i>Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers</i>	
President.....	John Adams
Vice-President.....	Thomas Jefferson
Sec'y of State {	Timothy Pickering of Mass.
	John Marshall of Va.
Sec'y of Trea {	Oliver Wolcott of Conn.
	Samuel Dexter of Mass.
Sec'y of War {	James McHenry of Md.
	Samuel Dexter of Mass.
Sec'y of Navy..	Benjamin Stoddard of Md
Att'y General.....	Charles Lee of Va.
Speaker, House of Representatives....	Theodore Sedgwick of Mass.

Events During Fifth and Sixth Congress. 33

Important Events During the Fifth Congress.

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| 1798—The Cabinet Department of the Navy established.
1798—Washington declared Commander-in-Chief of all the armies.
1798—The national ode "Hail Columbia" written by Joseph Hopkins of Philadelphia.
1798—A direct tax of \$2,000,000 laid on the people—first before 1812.
1799—The gradual abolition of slavery in the State of New York provided for, males to be free at 28 years, and females at 25.
1799—The frigate Constellation cap- | tured the French frigate L'Insurgente off the West Indies, French loss, 66 men killed and wounded; American loss, one killed and three wounded.
1799—George Washington died at Mount Vernon, December 14, aged 67.
1799—Death of Patrick Henry, June 6, aged 63.
1799—Congress enacts Oliver Wolcott's Tariff Bill.
1799—Passage of the "Alien" and "Sedition" Laws. |
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Important Events During the Sixth Congress.

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| 1800—Congressional Library established.
1800—The City of Washington, D. C., became the permanent capital of the United States in June.
1800—Treaty of Peace with Napoleon. Provisional army disbanded May 13.
1800—First United States land office opened at Chillicothe, O.
1801—Tripoli declared war upon the | United States, June 10.
1801—San Domingo declared an independent republic, July 1.
1801—First written presidential message delivered to Congress by Thomas Jefferson.
1801—Transfer of the principal offices from Federalists to Republicans.
1801—Internal taxes abolished and the judicial system restored. |
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1797. X. Y. Z. Mission. In October of this year, Charles C. Pinckney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry, went to France to arrange a settlement of existing difficulties, but the French government refused to receive them, unless large sums of money were first paid to the French officers, letters to this effect being written over the signature X. Y. Z., from which the mission received its name. It was in connection with this that Mr. Pinckney made his reply which has since become famous, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

1798. Alien and Sedition Laws. These were framed by Congress about this time. The first law in relation to aliens made it possible for the President to arrest any foreigner and send him out of the country. The latter law, concerning sedition, subjected to a heavy fine and imprisonment any person who might be found aiding or abetting any resistance to the government of the United States. These laws were very unpopular, drew down much scorn on the administration, and resulted in the final defeat of the Federalists and the death of that political organization. The claim was that the party had violated the first amendment of the constitution, which prohibited any abridgement of the freedom of speech or press.

1798. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. These were the first to advance the idea of nullification or secession. Beginning with the old Republicans under the leadership of Jefferson and Madison and

though directly protesting against the Alien and Sedition and Naturalization laws of Congress, they did not lose sight of the slavery question, which they secretly favored though they did not openly advocate.

1799. June 6. Patrick Henry. A very prominent character in moulding the destinies of the nation was Patrick Henry, who was born May 29, 1736, and died at the above date, when sixty-three years of age. After receiving a common school education, and passing some time in commercial and agricultural pursuits, he studied law for six weeks and then began to practice it in the courts. For several years he struggled with poverty, without acquiring either fame or a profitable business as an attorney; but in 1763, by his adroit management of a case involving the income of the clergy, in which he opposed the claims of the latter, he obtained distinction and made the question one of importance in the politics of the colonies. In 1765 he was elected a member of the Virginia legislature, in which he boldly opposed the British "stamp-act," and had the honor of beginning the opposition to the measures of the "mother country" which terminated in the American revolution. He was also one of the delegates sent from Virginia to the first general congress of the colonies at Philadelphia, in 1774, and still further distinguished himself by the boldness and eloquence of his speeches in that assembly. In the spring of 1775, in a convention at Richmond, Va., Mr. Henry moved that the militia be organized and the colony be immediately put in a state of defense. His motion was looked upon as warlike, and opposed as too precipitate and ill-advised. It was then that Henry immortalized his name by exclaiming: "There is no retreat but in submission and slavery. Our chains are forged. Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston. The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! . . . I know not what course others may take; but as for me—give me liberty, or give me death!" In 1776 he was appointed the first governor of Virginia, and to this office he was repeatedly re-elected. In 1786 he was appointed by the Virginia legislature one of the delegates to the convention at Philadelphia, called to revise the federal constitution. In 1788 he was a member of the convention which met in Virginia to consider the constitution of the United States, and strenuously opposed it because it too little recognized State rights and was not sufficiently democratic. In 1794 he retired from the practice of the law. His death occurred at Red Hill, Va., in 1799. "Without extensive information upon political or legal topics," says one biographer, "he was a natural orator of the highest order, possessing great powers of imagination, sarcasm, and humor, united with great force and energy of manner, and a deep knowledge of human nature."

1799. Nov. 14. Nullification. Kentucky passed resolutions affirming that a State may nullify and declare void any act of Congress which it thinks unconstitutional. This was the basis of the "State Rights" doctrine, which finally led to secession.

1799. Dec. 14. George Washington. A political history of the country would be very incomplete that did not make considerably full mention of the persons who were closely identified with the welfare of our nation in its beginning. One of the most prominent was he whose name heads this sketch.

On February 22, 1732, George Washington was born at Bridge's Creek, in Westmoreland County, Va. Died December 14, 1799. After obtaining at an ordinary school a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, he commenced at the age of fourteen the study of geometry and surveying, in which he progressed rapidly, and entered upon the profession of surveying when sixteen years of age. When the dispute occurred between the English and French as to the ownership of the North American continent, the French were entrenched on the St. Lawrence and at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the English were in possession of the region bordering on the Atlantic coast. In view of the probability of a rupture between the two countries, the colonial country was divided into districts, and Washington, then nineteen years of age, was made an adjutant with the rank of major. Soon afterwards the threatening attitude of the French caused Gov. Dinwiddie to dispatch a messenger to confer with the French as to their intentions. Washington was selected for the work, and, though the journey was over 500 miles in mid-winter through a trackless wilderness, and fraught with danger from the Indians, he performed it successfully. He learned that the French intended to resist the extension of English occupation towards the Ohio. It was resolved to take action against the French, and Washington was made Lieutenant Colonel and stationed where Pittsburg, Pa., now stands. He was in the royal service five years, and commanded the troops in various battles. In January, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha Custis, and in the meantime, the French being expelled from the valley, he resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon. The following sixteen years were occupied chiefly by his private business. When the colonists resolved to separate from the mother country, Washington, then forty-three years of age, was given the command of the army. During the eight years' war that followed, he fought with varying success the English generals, Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne and Cornwallis, finally surrounding Cornwallis at Yorktown, where Washington compelled his surrender. Resigning his commission at the close of the war, he returned again to Mount Vernon. He was elected the first President of the United States, and inaugurated March 30, 1789. At that time the seat of government was at New York, where it remained for eleven years, being removed to Washington in 1800. During the first and second years of his presidential administration, he made a tour through the eastern and southern States in his own carriage, his journey throughout being one continual ovation.

While riding in his saddle about his estate on the 12th of December, 1799, he contracted a cold, from the effects of which he died two days later. His remains are entombed at Mount Vernon.

Fourth Presidential Election.

The Candidates in the Fourth Presidential Campaign, in 1800.

At the fourth presidential election the candidates were Thomas Jefferson, governor and statesman; Aaron Burr, lieutenant-colonel and senator; John Adams, lawyer and diplomatist; Charles Pinckney, statesman and diplomatist; John Jay, jurist and diplomatist. The election resulted as follows:

Nov. 1800—Fourth Presidential Election—Jefferson Chosen. Republicans Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for President and Vice-President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-President.
16 States, Entitled to 138 Electoral Votes.	Republican....	Thomas Jefferson.....	.....	.....	73...	.....
		and Aaron Burr.....	16...	.....	.....	73...
	Federalists....	John Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	65...
		and Chas. C. Pinckney.....	.....	.....	.....	64...
		and John Jay.....	.....	.....	.....	1 ..
Totals.	2 Pol. Parties.	.....	16	None.	73	203

A tie between Jefferson and Burr led to a close contest in Congress; but on the 17th of February, 1801, on the 36th ballot, Thos. Jefferson was elected President and Aaron Burr Vice-President.

Conn., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., Va., S. C., N. C., R. I., Ga., Ky., Tenn., N. Y., Vt., N. H. and Mass. voted for Jefferson.

1801-1803—Seventh Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	38
No. of Federalists in Senate.....	8
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	14
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	16
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	24

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	113
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	12
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	33
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	67
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	25
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	1

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Thomas Jefferson
Vice-President.....	Aaron Burr
Sec'y of State.....	James Madison of Va.
Sec'y of Treas.....	Albert Gallatin of Pa.
Sec'y of War.....	Henry Dearborn of Mass.
Sec'y of Navy..	{ Benj Stoddard of Md. Robert Smith of Md.
Atty. General.....	Levi Lincoln.
Speaker, House Representatives.....	Nathaniel Macon of N. C.

1803-1805—Eighth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	43
No. of Federalists in Senate.....	6
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	24
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	13
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	20

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	150
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	16
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	45
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	1
Representatives, Politics Unknown.....	83
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	30

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Thomas Jefferson
Vice-President.....	Aaron Burr
Sec'y of State.....	James Madison of Va.
Sec'y of Treas.....	Albert Gallatin of Pa.
Sec'y of War.....	Henry Dearborn of Mass.
Sec'y of Navy	{ Robert Smith of Md. Jacob Crowninshield.
Att'y Generals	{ Levi Lincoln of Mass. Robert Smith of Md.
Speaker, House Representatives.....	Nathaniel Macon of N. C.

Events During Seventh and Eighth Congress. 37

Important Events During the Seventh Congress.

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| 1802—West Point Military Academy founded by the government.
1802—The Louisiana Purchase included the whole immense territory enclosed by the Mississippi River, the Pacific Ocean, the Gulf of | Mexico and the British Possessions on the north. This entire tract, comprising nearly 900,000 square miles, was bought of France for \$15,000,000. |
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Important Events During the Eighth Congress.

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| 1803—Slavery was abolished in Canada.
1804—The gradual abolition of slavery in New Jersey was provided for by State laws.
1804—Humboldt explored the Island of Cuba, remaining there two months.
1804—War against the pirates. American commerce had suffered heavily from pirates on the Barbary Coast; a naval expedition was sent to make reprisal and Tripoli was bombarded.
1804—Lewis and Clarke's exploring expedition to the Columbia River. | 1804—Alexander Hamilton was killed in a duel at Weehawken, N. J., by Aaron Burr, July 11.
1804—Fort Dearborn, Chicago, Ill., was built by the government.
1804—The first attempt at fish culture in the United States was made in South Carolina.
1805—A treaty of peace between the United States and Tripoli was consummated June 3.
1805—Great Britain renews her insults and aggressions. |
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1800. Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday. In accord with the recommendation of Congress, Washington's birthday was generally observed throughout the country as an anniversary. This was the first time after his death.

1800. May 21. House Tax Amnesty. A general pardon by President Adams was extended to all those who had participated in the House Tax Insurrection in 1799.

1800. First Temperance Pledge. Micajah Pendleton, of Nelson County, Va., circulated the first temperance pledge, it is claimed, in the United States, his first signature being obtained in his own family. Through his influence other families were induced to sign.

1800. Bill of 1800. Was introduced in that year by Senator James Ross of Pa., to regulate the electoral count. The bill provided for a "grand committee" of six senators, six representatives, and the chief justice, who were to settle all disputes regarding electoral votes. Several amendments were made, but the bill was lost. The president of the senate is the one assigned by the constitution to count the electoral votes, and this was the first open attempt of Congress to perform that duty.

1800. The Northwest Territory at this time was divided, and that portion of it included in the present States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and a part of Michigan, was given a separate organization under the name of Indiana Territory. The Mississippi Territory, composing the present States of Alabama and Mississippi, was organized in the same year.

38 Declaration of Republican Principles.

1800. Overthrow of the Federalists. The presidential campaign in the fall of this year was contested with much warmth and bitterness. Adams was renominated by the Federalist party, and Jefferson was the candidate of the Republicans, or Democrats. Jefferson was elected, and the Federalists, who had thus far controlled the government, went out of power.

1800. Slave Trade Prohibited. During the seventh Congress the first law relating to the slave trade was passed, preventing the importation of negroes or mulattoes into any State which had previously prohibited by law the admission of such. The penalty was one thousand dollars and the forfeiture of the vessel.

1800. Uniform System of Naturalization. The seventh session of Congress modified the act of 1798, thereby making the required residence of aliens five years instead of fourteen.

1800. Public Debt. During the seventh Congress President Jefferson recommended the establishment of the first sinking fund for the redemption of the public debt, which was done, and seven million three hundred thousand dollars was ordered set apart yearly for that purpose.

1800. Republican Platform. The first declaration of principles ever issued by a political party, assembled in the United States for the purpose of selecting a presidential nominee, was formulated in the convention held at Philadelphia, Thomas Jefferson at that time being nominated for President of the United States. The distinctive planks in the platform called for the following:

Preservation of the Federal Union; opposition to monarchy; frugal administration of the government; reliance for defense on the militia until actual invasion; opposition to a standing army;

free commerce with all nations, political connection with none; freedom of religion, freedom of speech and of the press, and liberal naturalization laws.

1800. The Clintonians originated in 1800 with DeWitt Clinton as leader, and at his death in 1828 the organization ceased.

1801. June 14. Benedict Arnold. Died in obscurity in London, sixty-one years of age. At the commencement of the Revolution he joined Washington with a volunteer company, and undertook a march into Canada which ended disastrously. Becoming dissatisfied, he turned traitor and became prominent on account of the property he destroyed and the lives he took without mercy. At the time Andre was captured he escaped to a British vessel, and after the war resided in England.

1801. June. Political Removal. The removal of the collector of the port of New Haven, Conn., because he was a Federalist, and the appointment of a Democrat-Republican to fill the place, was the first political change of the kind. Mr. Jefferson, in referring to it, suggested the doctrine which has since come into practice, and which was expressed in words by Wm. L. Marcy: "To the victors belong the spoils."

1802. Petition to Continue Slavery. The citizens of Indiana petitioned Congress to suspend the prohibition of slavery in the Territories until the labor of the region could be built up. The request was refused.

1803. March. Impeachment Trial. Judge Pickering, of the district court of the United States for New Hampshire, was impeached for drunkenness and dismissed from office.

1803. April 30. The Purchase of Louisiana. The purchase of this territory was one of the most important transactions which ever took place in the history of the country. It included all the vast domain west of the Mississippi River, except Texas and the Mexican possessions. Napoleon had secured a cession of the territory from Spain to France. Occupied by continual wars at home, he soon saw the difficulty of maintaining a province at so great a distance. And furthermore, he was in need of money. He therefore offered to sell his territory, and Jefferson was on the alert to secure such a valuable prize. Napoleon said at the time of the sale: "I have just given England a maritime rival that will, sooner or later, humble her pride."

1804. Alexander Hamilton. Born January 11, 1757. Died July 12, 1804. Hamilton was one of the most prominent of the politicians during the period of the founding of the United States government, being conspicuous as a statesman and financier. Was of French descent, and was born on the island of Nevis, in the West Indies. Had a fair education, was a clerk in a mercantile house at twelve, and coming to the United States, entered Columbia College, in New York, at the age of sixteen. While yet in college, he made a speech in 1774, that attracted especial attention to his remarkable gifts. He soon after began writing for the press, and became the confidential secretary of Washington. Was a member of the Continental Congress, and after the war studied law and entered upon its practice. Rapidly rose in his profession. Was a member of the convention that formed the Federal constitution, and did much towards securing its adoption by the different States through a series of articles entitled "The Federalist." Was made Secretary of the Treasury in the first Congress, and retained this office up to the third Congress. Aaron Burr, having become indignant at Hamilton's non-support, when Burr was a candidate for the presidency, challenged Hamilton to a duel, the result being Hamilton's death. Burr afterwards went into political obscurity and, in destitute circumstances, died in New York City in 1836.

1804. Agricultural Exhibition. The farmers met this year at Washington, D. C., and exhibited their best horticultural, floral and agricultural productions. This was claimed to be the first fair of the kind in the United States. In subsequent years increased interest in agricultural fairs was brought about by the giving of premiums.

1804. The Middlesex Canal. A twenty-seven mile waterway, connecting Boston harbor with the Concord River, was opened.

The Candidates in the Fifth Presidential Campaign, in 1804.

At the fifth presidential election the candidates were Thomas Jefferson, governor and statesman; George Clinton, farmer and governor; Charles C. Pinckney, statesman and diplomatist; Rufus King, statesman and diplomatist. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1804—Fifth Presidential Election—Jefferson Again Chosen. Republicans Victorious.

No. of States and No of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for President and Vice-President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice Pres.
17 States, Entitled to 176 Elector'l Votes.	Republican....	Thomas Jefferson.....	15 ..	.....	162..	.....
		and George Clinton.....				
	Federalist.....	Charles C. Pinckney....	2....	.....	14..	.....
		and Rufus King.....				
Totals.	2 Pol. Parties.	.....	17	None.	176	176

Jefferson elected President, and Clinton Vice-President.

N. J., Pa., Va., S.C., N. C., R. I., Ga., Ky., Tenn., N. Y., Ohio, Vt., N. H., Md. and Mass. voted for Jefferson, and Conn. and Del. voted for Pinckney.

1805-1807—Ninth Congress of the United States.

<i>Political Complexion in Senate.</i>	<i>Pres., Vice-Pres and Cabinet Officers.</i>
No. of Members in Senate.....37	President.... Thomas Jefferson
No. of Federalists in Senate..... 5	Vice-President.... George Clinton of N. Y.
No. of Democrats in Senate.....19	Sec'y of State..... James Madison of Va.
Senators, Politics Unknown.....13	Sec'y of Treas... .. Albert Gallatin of Pa.
No. of Lawyers in Senate..... 15	Sec'y of War Henry Dearborn of Mass.
	Sec'y of Navy..... Jacob Crowninshield
<i>In House of Representatives.</i>	Att'y Generals { Robert Smith of Md.
No. of Members in House Rep.....151	John Breckenridge of Ky.
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....17	Cæsar A. Rodney of Del.
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....50	Speaker, House of Representatives ...
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....83	.....Nathaniel Macon of N. C.
No. of Whigs in House Rep..... 1	
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....31	

1807-1809—Tenth Congress of the United States.

<i>Political Complexion in Senate.</i>	<i>Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.</i>
No. of Members in Senate.....38	President..... Thomas Jefferson
No. of Federalists in the Senate..... 6	Vice-President..... Aaron Burr
No. of Democrats in the Senate..... 17	Sec'y of State.... James Madison of Va.
Senators, Politics Unknown.....15	Sec'y of Treas..... Albert Gallatin of Pa.
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....13	Sec'y of War..... Henry Dearborn of Mass.
<i>In House of Representatives.</i>	Sec'y of Navy.Jacob Crowninshield of Mass.
No. of Members in House Rep. ... 153	Att'y General..... Robert Smith of Md.
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....21	Speaker, House of Representatives. ...
No. of Democrats in House Rep..... 55	..... Joseph B. Varnum.
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....77	
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....34	

Events During Ninth and Tenth Congress. 41

Important Events During the Ninth Congress.

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| 1805—A torpedo, for war purposes, was devised by Robert Fulton. | 1807—Aaron Burr was placed on trial for alleged treasonable designs against the government, but the case was afterwards dismissed. |
| 1805—Lewis and Clarke, who made the first exploring expedition to the Pacific coast, reached the mouth of the Columbia River, in Oregon, Nov. 15. | 1307—Both England and the United States abolished all laws favoring the importation of slaves into their respective countries. |
| 1806—The United States forbade the importation of British manufactures, April 18. | 1807—England insists upon the "right of search," and America protests against the so-called right. |
| 1806—"Shakespeare Lodge" of Odd Fellows was established in New York City. | 1807—British attack on United States frigate Chesapeake, June 22. |
| 1806—Congress passed a law to prevent dueling in the army. | 1807—The President orders the departure of all British vessels and lays an embargo on United States ships, July 2. |
| 1806—American commerce suffers from British orders and Berlin decrees. | 1807—Congress meets in extra session, and the people prepare for war. |

Important Events During the Tenth Congress.

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| 1807—In consequence of an unprovoked attack upon the frigate Chesapeake by a British war-vessel on June 22, the United States ordered all English sailing-craft to leave American ports and waters, July 2. | 1808—The first temperance society in America organized at Moreau, Saratoga Co., N. Y. |
| 1807—Congress prohibited the departure from American ports of vessels bound for foreign countries, December 27. American commerce suffered severely from this embargo. | 1808—First printing press west of the Mississippi River set up at St. Louis, Mo. |
| 1807—First newspaper issued in Newfoundland. | 1809—Death of Thomas Paine, the American patriot, aged 72. |
| | 1809—Motto of the period. "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights." |
| | 1809—America still suffers from the war between France and England. |

1804. Communism. One of the first co-operative societies in the United States was established in the village of Harmony, Butler County, Penn., known as the Harmony Society, to live and work as a business community. The result was rapidly increased numbers, extensive cultivation of the soil, and the founding of manufactories of different kinds, among them being some for the making of broadcloth.

1805. Republicans Cease to Exist in Name From the ninth Congress the Jeffersonian Republicans called themselves Democrats, and the word Republican passed into disuse until, more recently, it was revived and became the name of the political party which was in power at the opening of the Rebellion.

1805. Republicans Change Name to Democrats. In their earlier political action their opponents had charged them with an inclination to go to the extreme, even to "mob rule," in their desire to carry out the principles of Democracy. Lest this belief should become too general, the party had strenuously rejected the name which Jefferson, the father of their party, had ever shown a fondness for. The earlier

42 **Exploration of the Northwest Territory.**

dangers which had threatened their organization being over, and success in later time having perched upon their banners, they considered themselves sufficiently strong to assume the name that had been used in derision, and henceforth they proclaimed themselves Democrats.

1805. Michigan Territory Organized. Michigan Territory was organized from a part of the Northwestern Territory.

1805. General William Moultrie died at the age of seventy-four years. He distinguished himself during the Revolution by defending Fort Moultrie, contrary to the advice of his friends, against a severe attack of the enemy with nearly 200 cannon, while he had but thirty-one.

1805. Lewis and Clarke's Exploration. Under the authority of the government Captains Lewis and Clarke began the exploration of the vast western territorial possessions of the United States. With a company of five men they explored the Missouri River to its source, crossed the Rocky Mountains, passed down the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, and then retraced their steps across the continent, bringing the first real knowledge of the natural features and resources of this vast domain. The journey of over 6,000 miles occupied more than two years.

1805. American Vessels Seized. During this year several American vessels were seized and condemned, with their cargoes, by the British, for alleged violation of the neutrality laws.

1806. Lewis and Clarke Returning. Having reached their destination, they began their homeward journey up the Columbia River.

1806. National Road. A road from Cumberland, Md., to the State of Ohio, was provided for by Congress, being the first great internal improvement where public money was used. Portions of the road are still used, though railroads have overcome the necessity for the greater part of it.

1806. Alleged Conspiracy of Burr. Branded by the public as the murderer of Alexander Hamilton, at the close of his term of office Burr withdrew to the west, and after traveling through the Mississippi valley, made his home with an Irish exile named Blannerhassett, on an island in the Ohio River, below Muskingum. Here he formed a plan to set up an independent government from the Southwestern Territory. He was arrested for this conspiracy, was tried at Richmond, Va., but from lack of sufficient proof, he was discharged. He then disappeared from public life, and finally died in New York in extreme poverty.

1807. The Embargo Act. England, in her efforts to cripple France, issued an "Order in Council," forbidding all trade with France or her allies. This was followed by a decree from Napoleon, forbidding all trade with England or her colonies. These acts almost annihilated American commerce. In a spirit of retaliation Congress, in December, 1807, passed the Embargo Act, by which all ves-

sels were forbidden to leave the United States. The design of this act was to compel a recognition of American neutral rights. It failed, however, of its purpose, and proved disastrous to the mercantile interests of the country, causing its repeal March 1, 1809.

1810. The Gerrymander. Elbridge Gerry was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1810, by the Anti-Federalists, after an exciting campaign. They also secured a majority in both houses of the legislature, and to keep this majority in the future they changed the senatorial districts and divided counties so as to secure an Anti-Federalist majority, even though the counties were strongly Federal in sentiment. In Essex County the arrangement was particularly absurd, and the Boston Sentinel strongly opposed it. To show plainly how the county had been changed, a map was taken and the selected towns colored. When Gilbert Stuart, the noted painter, saw the map in the editorial room of the Boston Sentinel, he took his pencil and in a short time, by adding on wings, claws, tail and head, he had the county transformed into an extraordinary-looking animal, and remarked, "That will do for a Salamander." Mr. Russell, the editor, exclaimed, "Salamander? Call it Gerrymander."

1812. March. Henry Documents. Certain documents in the hands of one John Henry, who claimed to have been sent from Canada to urge New Englanders to renounce the United States government, were purchased from him by President Madison for \$50,000. The British minister disclaimed them, but Congress considered them reliable.

1812. Uncle Sam. Elbert Anderson, a United States contractor, purchased some supplies at Troy, N. Y., which were examined by two brothers, Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson, the latter being always referred to among his fellow-laborers as "Uncle Sam." The goods bought by Elbert Anderson were all marked "E. A.—U. S.," which letters a workman remarked stood for "Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam," and the latter term was soon applied to the United States.

1812. Clintonian Platform. The Republicans followed the Congressional plan of nomination this year; but the Federalists held a representative convention at New York, at which eleven States were represented. In their platform was the following enunciation of principles:

Opposition to nominations of chief magistrates by congressional caucuses.

Opposition to all efforts on the part of particular States to monopolize the principal offices of the government, and particular opposition to continuing a citizen of Virginia in the executive office another term.

Opposition to continuing public men for long periods in offices of delicate trust and weighty responsibility.

Opposition to the lingering inadequacy of preparations for the war with Great Britain, now about to ensue.

For placing the country in a condition for aggressive action for the conquest of the British-American provinces.

Advocacy of the election of DeWitt Clinton as the surest method of relieving the country from all the evils existing and prospective.

The Candidates in the Sixth Presidential Campaign, in 1808.

At the sixth presidential election the candidates were James Madison, cabinet officer; George Clinton, farmer and governor; John Langdon, governor and senator; James Monroe, senator and

governor; Charles C. Pinckney, statesman and diplomatist; Rufus King, senator and diplomatist. The election resulted as follows:

Nov. 1808—Sixth Presidential Election—Madison Chosen. Republicans Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
17 States, Entitled to 176 Electo ^r l Votes.	Republican....	James Madison.....	12...	.....	122..	3..
		and George Clinton.....	.....	.....	6 ..	113..
		John Langdon.....	.....	.....	.....	9..
		and James Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	3..
	Federalist.....	Chas. C. Pinckney.....	5...	.....	47..	.....
		and Rufus King.....	.....	.....	.....	47..
		Totals.	2 Pol. Parties.	17	None.	175	175

Madison elected President; Clinton elected Vice-President.

Madison had the votes of Vt., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga.,

Ky., Tenn. and Ohio; Pinckney those of Conn., Del., N. H., R. I. and Mass. Votes not cast, 1.

1809-1811—Eleventh Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	45
No. of Federalists in Senate.....	6
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	20
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	1
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	18
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	17

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	157
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	37
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	69
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	1
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	50
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	43

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	James Madison.
Vice-President.....	George Clinton of N. Y.
Sec'y of State {	Robert Smith of Md.
	James Monroe of Va.
Sec'y of Treas.....	Albert Gallatin of Pa.
Sec'y of War.....	William Eustis of Mass.
Sec'y of Navy.....	Paul Hamilton of S. C.
Att'y Generals {	Cæsar A. Rodney of Del.
	William Pinckney of Md.
Speaker, House Representatives.....	.....
	Joseph B. Varnum of Mass.

1811-1813—Twelfth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	37
No. of Federalists in Senate.....	3
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	15
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	19
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	18

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	151
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	35
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	82
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	2
Representatives, Politics Unknown.....	32
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	47

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	James Madison
Vice-President.....	George Clinton of N. Y.
Sec'y of State.....	James Monroe of Va.
Sec'y of Treas.....	Albert Gallatin of Pa.
Sec'y of War {	William Eustis of Mass.
	John Armstrong of N. Y.
Sec'y of Navy {	Paul Hamilton of S. C.
	William Jones of Pa.
Att'y General.....	William Pinckney of Md.
Speaker, House Representatives.....
	Henry Clay of Ky.

Important Events During the Eleventh Congress.

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| <p>1808—Henry Clay and Humphrey Marshall fought a duel in Kentucky, both being wounded.</p> <p>1809—The embargo on American shipping withdrawn, except as to commerce with France and England, March 4.</p> <p>1809—First agricultural society in America organized at Georgetown, D. C., November 28.</p> | <p>1810—Population of the United States, 7,300,000.</p> <p>1810—The President proclaims intercourse with France resumed.</p> <p>1811—Indian War; W. H. Harrison <i>vs.</i> Tecumseh.</p> <p>1811—Battle of Tippecanoe, Indiana; Tecumseh defeated November 7.</p> <p>1811—Congress refuses to charter the United States Bank.</p> |
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Important Events During the Twelfth Congress.

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| <p>1811—Slavery abolished in Chile, S. A., October 10.</p> <p>1812—War declared against England, June 18.</p> <p>1812—Fort Dearborn, at Chicago, Ill., evacuated, and soldiers and citizens were massacred by Indians, August 15.</p> | <p>1813—Commodore Perry's victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie, occurred September 10.</p> <p>1813—Toronto, Canada, captured by American soldiers, April 27.</p> <p>1813—Battles of Fort George, York, Thames, Ogdensburg, Frenchtown and Lake Erie. Burning of Buffalo, December 13.</p> |
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1812. Anthracite Coal Comes into Use. George Schoemaker of Pottsville, Pa., brought several loads of hard coal to Philadelphia, which were sold to various parties. Much difficulty was experienced by some of the purchasers in getting the coal to burn, and some of them had Mr. Schoemaker arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses in selling them stones.

1812. The War of 1812. With Thomas Jefferson, James Madison was associated as Secretary of State. On March 4, 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the presidency. As secretary he had gained a knowledge of the insolence and aggression of the English government in ignoring the rights of neutral nations, like the United States, while waging war against the French. To such a height did this insolence extend, that British war vessels would stop American merchant ships on the high seas, and impress portions of the crews of the latter into the English naval service. Jefferson ordered an embargo, to prevent British vessels entering American ports. Madison disapproved of this embargo, protesting no less forcibly, however, against British violations of international and neutral rights, and substituted a total cessation of intercourse between the two countries. As this course failed to abate the evil, in the summer of 1809, with the consent of Congress President Madison declared war against Great Britain, and by proclamation, called upon the people to prepare for the conflict. Five days after the declaration of war Great Britain repealed part of the obnoxious order in relation to the rights of neutrals, and so removed a portion of the cause of the war. Negotiations for a settlement of the impressment question were opened between the two countries, but without a satisfactory conclusion; and England, in February, 1813, established a blockade of American ports on the Atlantic coast. Of

course the movement led to active hostilities, the war continuing for more than two years. The following are some of the principal contests of the war:

Principal Battles of the War of 1812, Between the United States and England.

The War Was Declared June 24, 1812, and closed, by treaty, Dec. 24, 1814.

The Surrender of Detroit.—General William Hull, Governor of Michigan Territory, after war was declared, received orders to invade Canada from Detroit, which he did with 1,800 men, but not having sufficient troops to carry out the enterprise, he was soon compelled to fall back; and August 16, 1812, his force having been reduced to 800 men, he surrendered his army, Detroit and Michigan Territory, to the British under General Brock.

Battles at Sea.—August 19, 1812, the United States frigate *Constitution*, Captain Isaac Hull, captured the British frigate *Guerriere*, Captain Dacres; British loss, seventy-nine killed and wounded; American loss, fourteen.

October 18, 1812, the American sloop of war, *Wasp*, Captain Jones, captured the British brig, *Frolic*, Captain Whingates, but the British ship *Poictiers*, with seventy-four guns, captured both the *Wasp* and the *Frolic*.

October 25, 1812, the American frigate United States, Captain Decatur, captured the British frigate *Macedonian*. Captain Carden, time, one hour and a half; British loss, thirty-six killed and sixty-eight wounded; American loss, five killed and seven wounded.

December 29, 1812, the American frigate *Constitution*, Captain Bainbridge, captured the British frigate *Java*, Captain Lambert, off San Salvador, after a severe engagement; British loss, Captain Lambert killed, and 174 men killed and wounded; American loss, thirty-three killed and wounded.

The British vessels captured by American privateers in 1812, amounted to more than 300.

Indian Massacre in Michigan.—In January, 1813, a force of British Indian allies encountered 900 American soldiers under General Winchester, at the river Raisin, defeated and captured the latter, and massacred many of the prisoners.

Capture of Toronto, Can.—April 27, 1813, General Pike with 1,700 Americans, assaulted York (now Toronto), then the capital of Upper Canada, defended by 800 British. One battery was successfully carried by the Americans, when a magazine exploded, killing General Pike, and killing and wounding 200 of his men; but the fort was captured by the attacking party.

British Repulse at Sackett's Harbor.—In May, 1813, General Jacob Brown, commanding the American naval and military post of Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, successfully repulsed the attack of a British force under General Prevost.

Capture of Fort George, Can.—In May, 1813, the Americans attacked and carried Fort George, a Canadian stronghold.

Battle of the Thames, Can.—Fought October 5, 1813, at the Moravian settlement, between American infantry under General Harrison and cavalry under Colonel R. M. Johnson, and the British under General Proctor, assisted by 2,000 Indians under Tecumseh. The latter was killed and the Americans defeated the enemy, and captured 600 prisoners, six cannon and large quantities of stores.

Battle of Lake Erie.—Fought September 10, 1813, between a squadron of nine American war vessels, under Commodore O. H. Perry, and a British squadron of six armed vessels, under Commander Barclay. The American force consisted of 450 officers and men, with fifty-four cannon, while the British numbered 502 officers and men, with sixty-three cannon. The contest was severe, lasting about three hours. The Americans were, however, successful, capturing two ships, two brigs, one schooner and a sloop. Perry lost one vessel, sunk, the *Lawrence*, his flagship. The loss in men was nearly equal, numbering about 130 killed and wounded on each side. Barclay, the British commander, was killed. This battle secured the supremacy of Lake Erie to the Americans, and was important in this respect.

More Battles at Sea.—February 24, 1813, off the coast of British Guiana, S. A., the American frigate *Hornet*, eighteen guns, encountered the British brig *Peacock*, and after a short engagement, the latter surrendered, she being in a sinking condition, and in a short time she went down, drowning nine of her men and five of the *Hornet's* crew. The *Peacock* lost thirty-three killed and wounded in the fight, including her commander, while the *Hornet's* loss was only one killed and two wounded.

June 1, 1813, the American frigate *Chesapeake*, forty-eight guns, commanded by the same captain, Lawrence, engaged the British frigate *Shannon*, Captain Broke, also carrying forty-eight cannon, about thirty miles from Boston. The fight lasted but fifteen minutes, and resulted in the death of Lawrence and the capture of the *Chesapeake*. The American loss was forty-eight killed and ninety-eight wounded; the British had twenty-three killed and fifty-six wounded.

September 5, 1813, the American sloop of war *Enterprise*, commanded by Lieutenant William Burroughs, encountered, off Portland, Me., the British brig *Boxer*, commanded by Lieutenant Blyth, and captured the latter after a sharp engagement. Blyth was killed and Burroughs was mortally wounded. They were buried side by side at Portland.

Battle of Chippewa, Niagara Falls.—July 5, 1814, a force of 1,900 Americans, under General Winfield Scott, fought 2,100 British troops under General Riall, at Chippewa. The latter, after several attacks and counter-attacks, were repulsed; the Americans lost sixty-eight killed and 267 wounded, the British 138 killed and 365 wounded.

Battle of Lundy's Lane.—Fought near Niagara Falls, July 25, 1814, between 3,000 Americans under Generals Brown and Scott, and a larger force of British under General Riall. The battle began about sunset, and continued until after dark with great severity; the British battery of nine guns was captured, and Riall's troops were driven off after three unsuccessful attempts to regain it; the Americans lost 852 men killed and wounded, and the British 878. Brown and Scott were both wounded.

Battle of Lake Champlain.—Gen. Macomb, with about 1,500 American troops, held possession of Plattsburgh,

N. Y., on the western shore of Lake Champlain, in August, 1814, when the British general, Sir George Prevost, advanced upon the town with 12,000 men. On the lake the Americans had a fleet of fourteen vessels, carrying eighty-six guns and 860 men, under Captain McDonough, while the British squadron, under Captain Downie, numbered sixteen vessels, ninety-five guns and about 1,000 men. September 11, 1814, early in the morning, the naval battle began, lasting with severity for several hours, and resulting in a total victory for the Americans, the British hauling down their flags and surrendering. The land attack of the British soldiers was abandoned when the result of the naval fight was learned. The Americans lost 112 killed and wounded. The British loss was estimated at about 200, exclusive of prisoners, and seventy-five cannon, besides their gunboats.

Washington Burned.—August 24, 1814, an army of 5,000 British, under General Ross, who had landed in Chesapeake Bay, marched on the national capital, took possession of the city and burned the public buildings, including the capitol and the President's house; they met with but little opposition.

The British at Baltimore.—After burning Washington, Ross re-embarked his army and assailed the city of Baltimore, Md., September 12 and 13, but was repulsed by the citizens. General Ross was killed.

Naval Operations.—Peace was consummated about Christmas, 1814, but the news did not reach America for some time afterwards, and fighting continued on land and sea. Additional naval captures by the Americans comprised seven British war vessels, and the British captured two American frigates and two or three smaller craft.

Battle of New Orleans.—Fought January 8, 1815, four miles from the city, between 5,000 Americans, under General Andrew Jackson, and a British army under Sir Edward Pakenham, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men. Jackson occupied a strong position, well fortified, with twelve cannon. The severity of the fight, which resulted in the repulse of the British, is shown in the loss of the latter—something over 2,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners. The American loss was very slight. On the 18th the British retreated, leaving eighty wounded men in the hands of the Americans. This closed the war.

The Candidates in the Seventh Presidential Campaign, in 1812.

At the seventh presidential election the candidates were James Madison, cabinet officer; Elbridge Gerry, lawyer and governor; DeWitt Clinton, senator

and statesman; Jared Ingersoll, jurist and congressman. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1812—Seventh Presidential Election—Madison Again Chosen. Republicans Victorious.

No. of States and No of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres
18 States, Entitled to 218 Electo ^r l Votes.	Republican....	James Madison.....	11	.....	128..	.....
		and Elbridge Gerry.....	.....	.....	131..	.....
	Federalist.....	DeWitt Clinton.....	7	.....	89..	.....
		and Jared Ingersoll.....	.....	.....	86..	.....
Totals.	2 Pol. Parties.	.....	18	None.	217	217

Madison was elected President, and Gerry Vice-President.
Vt., Pa., Md., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio and La. voted for

Madison, and N. H., Mass., R. I., N. Y.,
Conn., N. J. and Del. for Clinton.
Votes not cast, 1.

1813-1815—Thirteenth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	46
No. of Federalists in Senate.....	3
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	15
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	1
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	27
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	25

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	202
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	55
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	103
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	2
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H.....	42
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	73

Pres., Vice-Pres and Cabinet Officers.

President.... James Madison
Vice-President.... Elbridge Gerry of Mass.
Sec'y of State.....James Monroe of Va

Sec'y of Treas. { Albert Gallatin of Pa.
 { Geo. W. Campbell of Tenn.
 { Alex J. Dallas.

Sec'y of War { John Armstrong of N. Y.
 { James Monroe of Va

Sec'y of Navy { William Jones of Pa.
 { Benj. W. Crowninshield.

Att'y Generals { William Pinckney of Md.
 { Richard Rush.

Speakers, House of Representatives ...
 Henry Clay of Ky.
 Langdon Cheves of S. C.

1815-1817—Fourteenth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	44
No. of Federalists in the Senate.....	5
No. of Democrats in the Senate.....	18
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	1
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	20
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	26

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.	203
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	50
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	92
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	5
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H.....	56
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	77

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....James Monroe
Vice-President.....No Vice-President
Sec'y of State....James Madison of Va.
Sec'y of Treas.....Alex J. Dallas of Pa.
Sec'y of War.....William H Crawford of Ga.
Sec'y of Navy W. H. Crowninshield of Mass.
Att'y General.....Richard Rush
Speaker, House of Representatives....
.....Henry Clay of Ky.

Important Events During the Thirteenth Congress.

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| <p>1813—Robert L. Stevens devised a bombshell and sold his invention to the government.</p> <p>1814—Washington City, D. C., burned by the British under General Ross, August 24; loss, nearly \$3,000,000.</p> <p>1814—Battle of Lundy's Lane was fought near Niagara Falls, July 25, between British and American soldiers, the former being defeated with a loss of 878 men. The American loss was 852 men.</p> <p>1814—Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 24.</p> | <p>1814—The Battles of Chippewa, Fort Erie, Niagara, Bridgewater, Lake Champlain and Baltimore.</p> <p>1814—War with the Creeks; battle of Horseshoe Bend.</p> <p>1814—A British fleet bombarded Stonington, Conn., and ravaged the New England coast.</p> <p>1815—The Battle of New Orleans. A British force of 12,000 men attacked New Orleans; the city was defended by 5,000 men under General Andrew Jackson, the result being a heavy defeat for the British. It was the last battle of the war.</p> |
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Important Events During the Fourteenth Congress.

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| <p>1815—An anti-slavery organization was formed at St. Clairsville, Va., by Benjamin Lundy.</p> <p>1816—First "Remington Rifle" made near Rochester, N. Y., by Eliphalet Remington.</p> <p>1816—The Bank of the United States is chartered for twenty years.</p> <p>1816—American Colonization Society is established. It founds Liberia in 1822.</p> | <p>1817—Work was commenced on the Erie Canal, at Rome, N. Y., July 4.</p> <p>1817—Congress provides for the rapid payment of the public debt.</p> <p>1817—National roads and other internal improvements receive increased attention.</p> <p>1817—Pensions granted to the Revolutionary officers and soldiers.</p> |
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1812. Blue-Light Federalists. The name given those not in sympathy with the war of 1812, corresponding to the Copperhead in the Civil War. Decatur, with two frigates, was detained in the harbor of New London, Conn., by the British, several ineffectual attempts at night being made to get to sea. Decatur claimed that the British were informed of his efforts to run the blockade by the Federalists—Blue-Light Federalists—burning blue lights in the harbor's mouth.

1812. Democrat. Derived from the Greek words *demos*, the people, and *cratos*, government; hence, "one who is in favor of government by the people." The title of Democrat was fully adopted as a party name in 1812, at the second election of Madison. It has remained almost intact in form and name since the first presidential election, in 1789.

1813. Oct. 6. Tecumseh. One of the most important aids to the British was the Indian chief Tecumseh, who was a powerful leader among the Indians. He was made Brigadier by the English authority and wore the uniform of his rank. Was killed in battle at the above date. Because of admiration of this Indian warrior the father of Gen. W. T. Sherman named his own son William Tecumseh.

1813. Old Hickory. Name given to Andrew Jackson by his soldiers, some say because he fed on hickory nuts when rations were short. Parton, however, says: "It was not an instantaneous inspiration, but a growth. First of all the remark was made by some soldier who was struck with his commander's pedestrian powers that the general was 'tough.' Next it was observed that he was tough as hickory. Then he was called 'Hickory.' Lastly the affectionate adjective 'old' was prefixed, and the general thenceforth rejoiced in the completed nickname, usually the first won honor of a great commander."

1814. Dec. 24. Treaty of Ghent. The treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the war of 1812, was signed at Ghent, Belgium, at this date. In this settlement the United States was represented by John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin. The treaty provided for the restoration of all property taken from the others during the war, the restoration of prisoners of war, maintenance of the bounty established in 1783, the cessation of Indian hostilities by the British, and for the extinction of slavery as rapidly as possible.

1814. Gun for Throwing Shells. A long gun known as the Columbiad, for throwing shells, was invented by Col. Bomford of the U. S. Ordnance Department and was received with great favor. It was afterwards improved in France.

1815. Report of War of 1812. This war extended over a period of about three years. It began in 1812 and closed in 1815. The whole number of officers and men in the regular service cannot be accurately given. The following table at different periods of the war is the nearest approximation that can be made:

Number of Officers and Men in War of 1812.

Date.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Date.	Officers.	Men.	Total
July, 1812.....	301	6,385	16,686	September, 1814..	2,395	35,791	38,186
February, 1813...	1,476	17,560	9,036	February, 1815...	2,396	31,028	33,424

The whole Militia Force raised during the war was 31,210 officers; 440,412 men; total, 471,622.

Casualties reported during the war, 1812-15.

Killed.1,877 Wounded.....3,737 Total.....5,614

1815. Protective Tariff. President Madison this year in his message to Congress recommended that the tariff be revised, and a protective tariff was passed. At that time England had imposed heavy duties upon raw cotton, and hence the South favored a protective tariff. Calhoun supported the measure and Clay proclaimed that protection must no longer be secondary in the matter of raising revenue but that it was of primary importance.

1815. June 30. Close of War with England, occurred in the capture of the British vessel Nautilus in the straits of Sunda, by Capt. Warrington of the vessel Peacock. Sixteen hundred merchant

vessels belonging to Great Britain had been captured in three years, and the English government was ready to admit that the American navy was a formidable rival.

1815. Hartford Convention Platform. Federalists who were opposed to the war of 1812 with Great Britain assembled at Hartford, Conn., and, after a three weeks' deliberation, issued the following, among their declaration of principles:

To protect citizens from forcible draft not authorized by the constitution of the United States.

Authorizing the governors or commanders-in-chief of their militia to make detachments from the same, or to form voluntary corps to repel any invasion.

The following amendments to the constitution of the United States recommended:

No new State shall be admitted without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses.

Congress shall not have power without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses to interdict the commer-

cial intercourse between the United States and any foreign nation.

Congress shall not make nor declare war against any foreign nation without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses, except when actually invaded.

No person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, or capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States.

The same person shall not be elected President of the United States a second time, nor shall the President be elected from the same State two terms in succession.

1815. Importation of English Goods. American manufacturers had strong rivalry in English goods which were brought over this year in large quantities and sold at auction for any price. Prominent Englishmen claimed that it would be worth the while to sell goods even at a loss if thereby Americans could be discouraged in their endeavor to engage in manufacturing for themselves. Heavy losses by the English traders finally caused them to cease these extensive importations.

1816. Buck-Tails. Those opposed to the administration of Clinton were called Buck-tails by his supporters, because on certain occasions they wore in their hats a portion of the tail of the deer.

1816. Our Country, Right or Wrong. The following toast was given by Commodore Stephen Decatur at a dinner in Norfolk, Va., "Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

1816. Colonization of Blacks. A society formed for the purpose of colonizing the colored people in some country met in Washington, D. C. At first it had the support of the church, prominent Southern people and the abolitionists at the North. The founding of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, was the result of this agitation.

1816. April. Second United States Bank. The charter was issued for another United States Bank, with a capital of \$35,000,000, of which the government was to take \$7,000,000. Like the first United States Bank, this was a private institution, conducted for private gain, the managers of the bank gaining profit through the belief prevailing with the people that the government absolutely owned the bank. Four-fifths of the profits went into private hands.

Important Events During the Fifteenth Congress.

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| <p>1817—Visit of Lafayette.</p> <p>1818—Congress passed the law establishing the present United States flag, comprising thirteen stripes, with one star for each State in the Union, April 4.</p> <p>1818—Slavery fully abolished in Connecticut.</p> <p>1818—The first American agricultural journal, the American Farmer, published at Baltimore, Md., by John S. Skinner.</p> <p>1818—The Boundary and Fishery questions settled with England.</p> <p>1818—Spain cedes Florida and Texas to the United States for \$5,000,000.</p> | <p>1818—Laying of the center foundation of the capitol at Washington.</p> <p>1818—The slave trade was declared by Congress to be piracy.</p> <p>1819—The first permanent American Lodge of Odd Fellows was established at Baltimore, Md.—Washington Lodge, No. 1—April 26.</p> <p>1819—First steamship sails for Europe, May, 1819.</p> <p>1819—Commodore Perry was sent into West India waters to break up the expedition of pirates. The death of Perry prevented success.</p> |
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Important Events During the Sixteenth Congress.

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| <p>1819—Great financial depression and distress prevailed throughout the country, affecting all classes of business, which was caused by overproduction, the light demand for breadstuffs abroad, and the excess of importations over our exportations.</p> | <p>1820—The fourth census of the United States showed a population of 9,633,822 persons, an increase, within ten years, of 33.06 per cent.</p> <p>1820—Passage of the "Missouri Compromise Bill." Repealed in 1854.</p> |
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1817. March 4. Prosperous Period. The war of 1812 being over, there came an era of peace and prosperity. This was soon followed by a period of close money, the result of overspeculation; and this was succeeded by another era of prosperous times. Such were the conditions when James Madison retired from the presidential chair, and James Monroe was inaugurated the eighth president of the United States. Soon after his inauguration Monroe made a tour through the country. He was the recipient of an exceedingly warm welcome, such as is naturally entertained by a prosperous and happy people.

1817. Florida Indians. Florida at this period belonged to Spain. Believing themselves secure from outside interference, the Seminole and Creek Indians made a practice of raiding on United States property, and afterwards retreating to their hiding places. It was at this time that Generals Gaines and Jackson led their troops into this State and brought these Indians under subjection.

1818. March. Florida Invaded. The hostile attitude of the Florida Indians continuing, General Jackson invaded Florida on the supposition that Spain was furnishing the savages with supplies. After taking possession of St. Marks and Pensacola and executing two Englishmen, who were leaders among the natives, the Indians laid down their arms and sued for peace. The international complications between the United States and Spain that grew out of these invasions were finally settled in 1819 by the purchase of Florida by the United States.

1818. Shoe Pegs. These came in this year. The peg was an invention of Joseph Walker of Hopkinton, Mass. It was first made by hand and afterwards by machinery. Its general introduction materially reduced the price of shoes that heretofore had been made by hand sewing. The pegging machine and the sewing machine have brought great changes in shoe manufacture since then.

1818. Horse Racing. It had been claimed that no horse in America could trot a mile in three minutes. William Jones, of Long Island, and Col. Bond, of Maryland, produced a horse which performed the feat, this fast animal being afterwards known as "Boston Blue." From this beginning came trotting courses, horse racing, breeding for speed and the shortening of time to a little over two minutes in trotting one mile.

1819. Apprentice's Library. Realizing the necessity of some means whereby the apprentice could get the benefit of past experience, as found in books, the apprentice's library was founded this year in Philadelphia, by voluntary subscription.

1819. Financial Distress. Following the war of 1812 came peace, prosperity and extravagance in 1815, succeeded by hard times in 1816. Then came rapid recovery and good times in 1817. Speculation and over-trading brought on financial distress again in 1819, largely the result of extensive importations in excess of exports. Paper currency in this year was worth less than fifty cents on the dollar, and cotton and breadstuffs declined in price over one half. Rents and real estate suffered immensely. People were thrown out of employment and impoverished. Many petitions and memorials to Congress relating to tariff and trade were presented this year.

1820. Doughfaces. During the contest in Congress, in relation to the Missouri Compromise, Edmund Randolph of Virginia applied this term to those slavery supporters who voted for this compromise, adding that "they were plastic in the hands of the demagogues." Since that time it has been applied to Northern men with Southern principles.

1820. Missouri Compromise. Slavery had become an important institution at this time in the South. The blacks were a great help in packing cotton, and a certain number of them meant the sending of a certain number of representatives to Congress. It was not only desirable to retain slavery in the territory where it then existed, but slave-holders wanted the privilege of taking their slaves to new territory and retaining them there as chattels. At this period, the territories of Maine and Missouri were asking for admission as States. The application of Missouri to be admitted as a slave State had been refused by Congress. The application of Maine to be admitted as a free State was also refused, largely through the votes of members of Congress from the South. Then came the compromise measure, introduced by Henry Clay and others, and adopted by Congress, which

was, that Missouri should be admitted as a slave State, but that slavery should forever thenceforth be prohibited in U. S. territory north of latitude 36 degrees, 30 minutes. Both States were then admitted. This was the first Congressional struggle over slavery.

1820. March 22. Fatal Results from Dueling. Stephen Decatur, a naval officer of superior reputation, had a dispute with Commodore Barron in relation to a naval contest, in which one vessel had fired upon the other. In order to settle the controversy, a duel was fought, in which Decatur was mortally wounded and Barron was very severely injured. Decatur had a most elegant home in Washington, to which he had retired at the close of his naval experience, full of honor, with many a victory won, with bright prospects of a long and happy life.

1820. Sept. 26. Daniel Boone. Born in Bucks Co., Pa., Feb. 11, 1735. Died, Sept. 26, 1820. The pioneer who paves the way for future civilization and government deserves oftentimes more commendatory mention than the individual who assists in the enactment of law. Daniel Boone was a typical pioneer. Starting out from North Carolina, he penetrated into Kentucky, being several times captured by the Indians. He founded Boonesborough, Ky., in 1775. For many years afterwards he engaged in exploration and travel in regions of the United States to the westward of Kentucky.

1820. Anti-Slavery. The sentiment of a party organized in Philadelphia, in 1820, in opposition to the extension of slavery. (See Abolitionists.)

1820-1855. Albany Regency. Applied to those politicians who, from 1820 to 1855, managed the Democratic party in the State of New York. The name was given them because the majority of them lived in Albany, N. Y.

1820. Lectures upon Political Questions. A study of political subjects and government occupied the people's attention, when Frances Wright, a Scotch woman, visited the United States, and delivered a series of lectures upon slavery and woman.

1820. Favoring the United States. A navigation act was passed this year, providing for imports by the United States vessels only. An act was passed also closing the ports of the United States against British vessels from British Colonies.

1820. The Fourth Census. At the census of this year an attempt was made to gather some industrial statistics. However, little was accomplished.

1820. First Ice Seen in New Orleans. At a time when yellow fever was raging in New Orleans a ship load of ice was sent to that city by an enterprising citizen of Boston. Many of the inhabitants had never seen ice before, and report said that a mob collected and threw one entire cargo of the strange material into the waters.

The Candidates in the Ninth Presidential Campaign, in 1820.

At the ninth presidential election the candidates were James Monroe, senator and governor; Dan'l D. Tompkins, jurist and governor; John Q. Adams, statesman and diplomatist; Richard Stockton, jurist and senator; Dan'l Rodney, statesman and governor; Robert G. Harper, jurist and senator; Richard Rush, statesman and diplomatist. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1820—Ninth Presidential Election—Monroe Again Chosen. Republicans Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
24 States, Entitled to 235 Electoral Votes.	Republican....	James Monroe.....	24	.....	231	.....
		and Dan'l D. Tompkins.....	.....	.....	.....	218
	Opposition Republican	John Q. Adams.....	.....	.....	1	.....
		and Richard Stockton.....	.....	.....	.....	8
		Daniel Rodney.....	.....	.....	.....	4
		Robert G. Harper.....	.....	.....	.....	1
		Richard Rush.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals.	2 Pol. Parties.	.....	24	None.	232	232

Monroe elected President; Tompkins elected Vice-President. Every State in the Union (24) voted for James Monroe. Votes not cast, 3.

1821-1823—Seventeenth Congress of the United States.

<i>Political Complexion of Senate.</i>	<i>Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.</i>
No. of Members in Senate.....53	President.....James Monroe
No. of Federalists in the Senate..... 4	Vice-President, Dan'l D. Tompkins of N. Y.
No. of Democrats in the Senate..... 26	Sec'y of State.....John Q. Adams of Mass.
No. of Whigs in Senate..... 2	Sec'y of Treas. William H. Crawford of Ga.
Senators, Politics Unknown.....21	Sec'y of War.....John C. Calhoun of S. C.
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....33	Sec'y of Navy { Smith Thompson of N. Y.
	Samuel L Southard of N. J.
	Att'y General.....William Wirt of Va.
	Speaker, House of Representatives....
	.....Phillip P. Barbour of Va.
<i>In House of Representatives.</i>	
No. of Members in House Rep. ... ..204	
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....21	
No. of Democrats in House Rep..... 88	
No. of Whigs in House Rep..... 4	
No. Republicans in House Rep..... 2	
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....89	
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....82	

1823-1825—Eighteenth Congress of the United States.

<i>Political Complexion of Senate.</i>	<i>Pres., Vice-Pres and Cabinet Officers.</i>
No. of Members in Senate.....53	President.... James Monroe
No. of Federalists in Senate..... 3	Vice-President.. Sam'l S. Tompkins of N. Y.
No. of Democrats in Senate..... 27	Sec'y of State.....John Q. Adams of Mass.
No. of Whigs in Senate..... 1	Sec'y of Treas. William H. Crawford of Ga.
Senators, Politics Unknown.....22	Sec'y of War.....John C. Calhoun of S. C.
No. of Lawyers in Senate..... 37	Sec'y of Navy....Sam'l L. Southard of N. J.
	Att'y General.....William Wirt of Va.
	Speaker, House of Representatives ...
	.....Henry Clay of Ky.
<i>In House of Representatives.</i>	
No. of Members in House Rep.....224	
No. of Federalists in House Rep..... 19	
No. of Democrats in House Rep..... 87	
No. of Whigs in House Rep..... 15	
No. Republicans in House Rep..... 2	
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H...101	
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....90	

Important Events During the Seventeenth Congress.

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| <p>1821—The remains of Major Andre, executed as a spy, were removed from the United States, deposited in Westminster Abbey, London, and marked by a handsome monument.</p> <p>1821—The great financial distress was severely felt west of the Alleghany Mountains. Banks had collapsed, and all business suffered; debts could not be paid, and Congress was appealed to for relief.</p> <p>1821—Jackson takes formal possession of Florida, purchased from Spain.</p> <p>1822—The Bunker Hill Monument Association was legally incorpo-</p> | <p>rated by the Massachusetts Legislature, June 7.</p> <p>1823—A society for the reformation of juvenile culprits was established by the New York Legislature.</p> <p>1822—Announcement of the celebrated "Monroe Doctrine" by the President.</p> <p>1822—The United States acknowledged the independence of the South American Republics.</p> <p>1822—New apportionment: 1 Representative to 40,000 (3rd census, 1 to 35,000; 1st and 2nd census, 1 to 33,000).</p> |
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Important Events During the Eighteenth Congress.

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| <p>1823—The "Monroe Doctrine" advocated by President Monroe, to prevent foreign aggression upon United States soil and institutions.</p> <p>1824—Marquis de Lafayette, the friend of General Washington, visited this country, remaining about one year—Aug. 15. In December Congress voted him \$200,000 and a township of land.</p> | <p>1824—Treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade.</p> <p>1824—Treaty with the United States of Colombia, S. A., effected.</p> <p>1824—The Mexican Congress forbade the further importation of slaves into that republic, July 13.</p> <p>1825—The first "Reform School" in this country was opened in New York City in January.</p> |
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1820. Mexico Proclaimed Independent. Don Augustin Iturbide, a native Mexican officer, having aroused the people of the country to revolution, proclaimed Mexico independent. A regency was established in the succeeding year, with Iturbide at its head, he being voted a salary of \$120,000 a year as generalissimo. He was proclaimed emperor in 1822, but on account of his usurpations he was deposed by the patriots and fled the country, while Mexico was declared a Republic under the leadership of Santa Anna. In 1824 Iturbide returned to Mexico in disguise, was detected, arrested and shot at Padilla.

1820. Hung for Killing in a Duel. William Bennett was hung in Illinois for having shot Alphonso Stewart in a duel, in Belleville, Ill. Bennett was convicted of murder, and although great effort was made to secure a pardon from Governor Bond, the governor would not listen to a plea for mercy. This made dueling forever unpopular in Illinois.

1822. Mexican Independence Recognized. A treaty of commerce with France concluded. An internal improvement bill, providing for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road, vetoed. The independence of Mexico and the five provinces in South America, formerly under the dominion of Spain, recognized.

1822. Completion of Champlain Canal. This waterway, extending from Albany to Lake Champlain, was finished this year, and thousands of men engaged in its construction were obliged to seek other employment.

1822. Annexation of San Salvador. One of the provinces in Central America, about the size of New Jersey, was annexed to the United States by a vote of its Congress at this date. But before the U. S. Government could act, the Mexican emperor fell, and the Central American Confederation was formed, the city of San Salvador being made the capital. This changed the plan and prevented the contemplated annexation.

1823. March. River and Harbor Bills. The first bill for the improvement of harbors at the expense of the government was passed March 3, 1823, and since then numerous such bills have been passed as appropriations. In 1882 the appropriations for this purpose amounted to nearly \$19,000,000, which was vetoed by President Arthur, but was passed over the veto by Congress.

1823. December. Monroe Doctrine. Monroe was in his second presidential term, when the question arose as to what action should be taken by the United States, in case any of the foreign powers should attempt to subjugate any portion of the American continent, the existing authority and independence of which had already been acknowledged by the United States. Monroe announced: "that we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety;" and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States." While the United States did not desire any difficulty with foreign governments, all foreign countries were thus given to understand that it would be well for them not to interfere with existing governments on the American continent, composing North and South America. This doctrine was generally approved by the American people and affected the course of foreign governments.

1823. Central American States. Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, San Salvador and Costa Rica, comprising an area about the combined size of New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Kentucky and Mississippi, formed a confederation known as "The United Provinces of Central America." Two parties, however, had arisen, one being in favor of a central government, and the other being opposed to centralizing power. The result has been, with the mercurial temperament of the inhabitants, an unsettled government with many revolutions and much bloodshed.

1824. Visit of Lafayette. Lafayette came on a visit to the United States by invitation of Congress, arriving in New York August 13, 1824, and remained the guest of the nation for more than a year. During his stay he visited each of the twenty-four States of the Union, visited the principal battle fields of the Revolution in which he had borne a distinguished part, and was everywhere received with warmest welcome.

1824. American System. A name given by Henry Clay to his plan of protective duties and internal improvements. It was a name applied to the policy of protection to home industries by means of duties on imports.

1824. Jan. 8. Celebration of Jackson's Victory. Mrs. John Quincy Adams, whose husband was then Secretary of State, gave a grand ball in Washington in honor of Jackson's victory at New Orleans which was claimed to have a good deal of political significance. Was one of the most notable balls ever held at the seat of government.

1825. General Prosperity. This was a period of general progress. The President strongly favored the Whig policy of internal improvements, but a majority of the Senate being Democrats, his recommendations were not adopted.

1825. Socialism. Robert Owen instituted a provisional and co-operative government this year at New Harmony, Indiana, where he had bought the village of New Harmony, with its buildings and 30,000 acres of land, from the Rappites, in order to continue the co-operative work already begun by the society at New Harmony. Mr. Owen came from England, and at the beginning of his labors here, he had 900 persons in the organization. In a few years the community broke up, and returned to individual property ownership. Although Mr. Owen's socialistic efforts in various parts of the United States were not signally successful, he drew attention to the importance of co-operative effort which has been productive of much good. Socialism, in the abstract, is the joining together of the physical and mental effort of the community for one common good. It means forgetfulness of self, and labor for the welfare of all. Complete socialism would destroy competition. The four clothing stores on the four corners, each competing with the other and wasting their energies in the attempt to destroy the other's prosperity, under socialism would come under one roof, and thus save three rentals of stores, and otherwise would prosper each other in the saving of lighting, heating and superintendency of three stores. Unfortunately, however, the desire for individuality is yet so strong in the human mind as to prevent the good that might be accomplished through greater co-operative effort. Gradually we are reaching that plain, the socialists claim, where the results of socialism may be seen. This we discover in the incorporated companies, where many stockholders join in co-operative endeavor. It is seen in the establishment of labor unions, where the stronger workmen secure fair compensation and equal rights for the weaker members of their craft. It is seen in the numerous conventions, where mechanics and artisans come together and exchange opinions and advise each other. It is seen in the great manufactories and department stores to-day, where many different interests are represented, but all receive a share of the profits. A perfect socialism, however, will be evolved slowly, as a very high order of civilization will be required to cause all to work to the best of their ability for the good of the others.

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Tenth Presidential Election.

The Candidates in the Tenth Presidential Campaign, in 1824.

At the tenth presidential election the candidates were Andrew Jackson, jurist and general; John Q. Adams, statesman and diplomatist; John C. Calhoun, jurist and cabinet officer; Wm. H. Crawford, jurist and cabinet officer; Nathaniel Macon, soldier and statesman; Henry Clay, senator and diplomatist; Nathan Sanford, jurist and senator; Martin VanBuren, jurist and senator. The election resulted as follows:

Nov. 1824—Tenth Presidential Election—John Quincy Adams Chosen. Republicans Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
24 States, Entitled to 261 Elector'l Votes.	Republican....	Andrew Jackson.....	11..	155,872..	99..	.....
		John Q. Adams.....	7..	105,321..	84..	.....
		and John C. Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....	182..
		Wm. H. Crawford.....	3..	44,282..	41..	.....
		and Nathaniel Macon.....	.....	.....	.....	24..
		Henry Clay.....	3..	46,587..	37..	.....
		and Nathan Sanford.....	.....	.....	.....	30..
		Martin VanBuren.....	.....	.....	.....	9..
		Andrew Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	13..
		Henry Clay.....	.....	.....	.....	2..
Totals.	1 Pol. Party.	.....	24	352,062	261	260

This election was the first of which a popular vote was recorded.
From the number of candidates, and the character of the ballot cast, this election was known as the "Scrub-race." Adams and Calhoun were elected President and Vice-President, respectively, by Congress, where the contest was finally determined.

Me., N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., Vt. and N. Y. voted for Adams; Del., Va. and Ga. for Crawford; N. J., Pa., Md., N. C., S. C., Tenn., La., Miss., Ind., Ill. and Ala. for Jackson; Ky., Ohio and Mo. for Clay.
Votes not cast, 1.

1825-1827—Nineteenth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.		Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.	
No. of Members in Senate.....	62	President.....	John Q. Adams
No. of Federalists in Senate.....	3	Vice-President....	John C. Calhoun of S. C.
No. of Democrats in senate.....	33	Sec'y of State.....	Henry Clay of Ky.
No. of Whigs in Senate....	4	Sec'y of Treas.....	Richard Rush of Pa.
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	22	Sec'y of War.....	James Barbour of Va.
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	38	Sec'y of Navy..	Samuel L. Southard of N. J.
In House of Representatives.		Att'y General.....	William Wirt of Va.
No. of Members in House Rep.....	228	Speaker, House Representatives.....	.....
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	8	.....	John W. Taylor of N. Y.
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	94		
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	19		
No. Republicans in House Rep.....	4		
Representatives, Politics Unknown....	103		
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	92		

1827-1829--Twentieth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate

No. of Members in Senate.....	53
No. of Federalists in Senate.....	1
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	32
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	6
Senators, Politics Unknown	14
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	33

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	223
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	9
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	100
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	22
No. Republicans in House Rep.....	6
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H.....	86
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	95

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President	John Q. Adams .
Vice President.....	John C. Calhoun of S. C.
Sec'y of State....	Henry Clay of Ky.
Sec'y of Treas.....	Richard Rush of Pa.
Sec'y of War {	James Barbour of Va. Peter B. Porter of N. Y.
Sec'y of Navy..	Samuel L. Southard of N. J.
Att'y General.....	William Wirt of Va.
Speaker, House Representatives.....	.....Andrew Stevenson of Va.

Important Events During the Nineteenth Congress.

- 1825—First railway charter in America issued to Mohawk and Hudson Company.
- 1825—First iron boat in America, "The Cadorus," launched into the Susquehanna River.

- 1826—The American Temperance Union organized at Boston, and 4,000 auxiliary societies were formed in the United States within the ensuing six years.
- 1827—Slavery was abolished in the State of New York. Nearly 10,000 slaves were freed.

Important Events During the Twentieth Congress.

- 1828—Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, then more than ninety years old, set the corner-stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The road was designed for horse-cars only.

- 1829—Postmaster-General Barry became a member of the President's cabinet. Previously it was not a cabinet office.

1826. Drowning of William Morgan. An Anti-Mason political party sprung up this year, from the alleged putting to death of a prominent Mason who proposed to disclose the secrets of the order. The statement of Thurlow Weed, who served upon the committee of investigation, to enquire into the cause of Morgan's death, which statement was furnished to the New York Herald, Aug. 6, 1875, will be interesting. Mr. Weed's communication reads as follows:

"I did not personally know William Morgan, who was for more than two months writing his book in a house adjoining my residence in Rochester, N. Y. When applied to by Mr. Dyer,—my next-door neighbor, where Morgan boarded,—to print the book, purporting to disclose the secrets of Masonry, I declined to do so, believing that a man who had taken an oath to keep a secret had no right to disclose it. Although not a Freemason, I had favorable opinions of an institution to which Washington, Franklin and Lafayette belonged. On my refusal to print the book, Morgan removed to Batavia, where he made the acquaintance of David G. Miller, editor of the Advocate, also a Mason, who became his publisher. I pass briefly over a series of facts which were judicially established, embracing the arrest of Morgan, his conveyance to and confinement in the county jail at Canandaigua, from which he was released and conveyed by night, in close carriages,

through Rochester, Clarkson and along the Ridge Road to Fort Niagara, in the magazine of which he was confined. While thus confined a Knight Templar Encampment was installed at Lewiston; when at supper, the zeal and enthusiasm of the Templars having been aroused by the speeches and wine, Col. William King, of Lockport, invited four men (Whitney, Howard, Chubbuck and Garside) from their seats at the banqueting table, into an adjoining room, where he informed them that he had an order from the Grand Master, De Witt Clinton, the execution of which required their assistance. This party was then driven to Niagara, reaching the fort a little before 12 o'clock. Upon entering the magazine, Colonel King informed Morgan that his friends had completed the arrangements for his removal to, and residence upon, a farm in Canada. Morgan walked with them to the wharf where a boat was kept in readiness for them by Elisha Adams, an invalid soldier, into which the party passed, and rowed away, Adams remaining to warn the boat off by a signal, if on its return, any alarm had been given. It was nearly two o'clock in the morning when the boat returned, having, as Adams expressed it, 'lost one man,' only five of the six being on board when the boat returned. When the boat reached the point where the Niagara River empties into Lake Ontario, a rope being wound around Morgan's body, to either end of which a sinker was attached, he was thrown overboard. It is due to the memory of Governor Clinton to say that Colonel King had no such order, and had no authority to make use of his name. It is proper, also, to add, that none of these men survive. John Whitney of Rochester, whom I knew so well, related all the circumstances connected with the last act in the tragedy to me at Albany, in 1831, in the presence of Simeon B. Jewett of Clarkson, and Samuel Barton of Lewiston."

1826. Thomas Jefferson. Born April 2, 1743, in Shadwell, Va. Died July 4, 1826. Was a student at William and Mary College at the age of seventeen; there he continued for two years, and afterwards was a student of law and engaged in law practice for five years. In 1772 he named the new home he had built Monticello, and there settled with his wife. Was a representative in the Continental Congress, where his abilities were soon recognized, among his work there being the writing of the Declaration of Independence. In 1779 he was made governor of Virginia. Was elected to Congress in 1782, and two years after was appointed minister to France. Returned to the United States in 1789 and became Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. Was elected Vice-President with John Adams, who was President in 1797. In 1801 he was chosen President, a popular personal peculiarity of manner being his extreme simplicity of ceremony and dress. He served two presidential terms with great satisfaction to the people, and then retired to Monticello, where his charming home was visited by great numbers of people who wished to see him. Through indorsement for a friend to the extent of \$20,000 he became heavily involved in debt. When his embarrassment became known he was the recipient of testimonials to the extent of about \$18,000, which made bright

his closing days. After his death the estate was sold, but did not realize enough to pay the debts. All in all in democratic simplicity, in superior scholarship, in pure manhood, in able administration, Thomas Jefferson stands forth as a model grandly worthy the imitation of young men.

1827. July 30. The Protectionists. A meeting of manufacturers and others who favored a high protective tariff, for revenue and for the purpose of protecting the industries of the country, convened at this time at Harrisburg, Pa. The meeting was filled with discussions as to the benefit which would result to the country, through strong protection by means of high duties on goods coming, from foreign countries. Arguments made at the time were essentially those which have been advanced since that period by the protectionists, and are included in the following:

ARGUMENTS FOR PROTECTION.

That the United States, having the raw material for the manufacture of any article in abundance, should be encouraged to supply that material. That to import a material or an article from a foreign country, that can be obtained at home, is a waste of time, money and labor, to the extent of the cost of transportation of such article or material.

To place a high custom duty on articles coming from abroad, making the article, which is thus protected, higher in price, is calculated to induce capitalists from foreign lands to come to this country and invest their money in the manufacture of that which will not be imported because of the high tariff.

That the manufacturer, who thus gets a large price for the article he makes, in consequence of lessened competition, is enabled and does pay a correspondingly high price to his workmen.

That workmen, receiving more for their labor because of shutting out the goods of foreign countries, are consequently better supplied with all those comforts and luxuries which pertain to a higher civilization.

That the money which is paid to workmen in our own country, be the price high or low, is kept at home, circulates in our midst and consequently makes money abundant and times good.

That the higher price for goods, which results from protection, will invite capital into the country; the capitalist will bring a higher order of mechanical talent with him to assist in his manufacturing, than has been in the country before, the whole resulting in better citizenship.

That the springing up of new industries, the result of preventing goods

coming in from abroad, tends not only to bring in new and better mechanics from other countries; but it causes a rapid settlement of the country, making a better home market for the farmer and the manufacturer.

That if goods are allowed to come into the country comparatively free of duty, the result will be that the laboring classes of this country must work at the same price which is paid in Europe for like service. Thus if the Swiss watchmaker can hire help at one dollar a day and send his watch here free of tariff duty, the watchmaker in America, in order to compete with the Swiss watchmaker, cannot pay his workmen more than one dollar per day.

That if a high protective duty is placed on watches or other goods coming from foreign lands, the increased compensation to workmen will be in proportion to the rate of tariff which is charged.

That the protecting of young industries in the beginning will result, through the higher price of goods, in developing factories in America to such a great extent as will result in a large supply of goods and ultimately cheap prices through competition.

That a high protective tariff will not only bring capital and desirable population from abroad, but it will develop our internal resources, will give high wages to workmen, will keep money in circulation at home; and in time, through universal development of manufacturing interests, prices will go so low that the United States will become the manufacturing center of the globe and will be able to export goods, compete with and undersell all the nations of the earth in any part of the world.

The Candidates in the Eleventh Presidential Campaign, in 1828.

At the eleventh presidential election the candidates were Andrew Jackson, jurist and general; John C. Calhoun, jurist and cabinet officer; William

Smith, jurist and senator; John Q. Adams, senator and diplomatist; Richard Rush, statesman and diplomatist. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1828—Eleventh Presidential Election—Jackson Chosen. Democrats Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
24 States, Entitled to 231 Electo ^r l Votes.	Democratic....	Andrew Jackson.....	15 ..	647,231	178...	.....
		John C. Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....	171..
		William C. Smith.....	.....	.....	.....	7..
	National Republican	John Q. Adams.....	9..	509,097	83 ..	.....
		Richard Rush.....	.....	.....	.....	83..
	Totals.	2 Pol. Parties.	24	1,156,328	261	261

Jackson was elected President, and Calhoun Vice-President.

N. Y., Pa., Va., La., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., Miss., Ill., Ala.

and Mo. voted for Jackson; N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., Vt., N. J., Del. and Md. voted for Adams.

1829-1831—Twenty-First Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	55
No. of Republicans in the Senate.....	1
No. of Democrats in the Senate.....	33
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	8
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	13
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	43

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.	224
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	24
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	126
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	29
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	65
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	92

Pres., Vice-Pres, and Cabinet Officers

President.....	Andrew Jackson
Vice-President....	John C. Calhoun of S. C.
Sec'y of State....	Martin Van Buren of N. Y.
Sec'y of Treas....	Sam'l D. Ingham of Pa.
Sec'y of War.....	John H. Eaton of Tenn.
Sec'y of Navy.....	John Branch of N. C.
Postmaster-Gen....	Wm. T. Barry of Ky.
Att'y General.....	John W. Berrien of Ga.
Speaker, House of Representatives....	.....
.....	Andrew Stevenson of Va.

1831-1833—Twenty Second Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	53
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	30
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	16
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	7
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	26

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	220
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	1
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	123
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	47
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	49
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	94

Pres., Vice-Pres and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Andrew Jackson
Vice-President....	John C. Calhoun of S. C.
Sec'y of State....	Edward Livingston of La.
Sec'y of Treas.....	Louis McLane of Del.
Sec'y of War.....	Lewis Cass of Mich.
Sec'y of Navy....	Levi Woodbury of N. H.
Postmaster-Gen....	Wm. F. Barry of Ky.
Att'y General.....	Roger B. Taney of Md.
Speaker, House of Representatives....	.....
.....	Andrew Stevenson of Va.

Important Events During the Twenty-First Congress.

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| <p>1829—The Canadian Welland Canal, between Lake Erie and Ontario, was first opened to navigation.</p> | <p>1829—Webster and Hayne's celebrated political debate in the United States Senate commenced January 29.</p> |
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Important Events During the Twenty-Second Congress.

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| <p>1831—Mormon settlements made in Ohio and Missouri.</p> <p>1831—First patent issued for fluid india-rubber, for rendering articles water-proof, to George H. Richards, Washington, D. C.</p> <p>1831—Fairbanks' scales invented by Thaddeus Fairbanks; patented June 13.</p> <p>1831—National Anti-Masonic Convention met at Baltimore and nomi-</p> | <p>nated Wm. Wirt of Md., for President.</p> <p>1832—Brigham Young joined the Mormons.</p> <p>1833—Great National Temperance Convention held at Philadelphia, in May.</p> <p>1833—Hussey's reapers first tried in public, July 2.</p> <p>1833—The New York Daily Sun first issued, Sep. 3.</p> |
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1828. Protection Opposed. The strongly protective tariff bill which passed Congress this year, failed to please the agriculturists of the country. It was highly satisfactory to the manufacturers, but the farmers protested against it as a "Bill of Abominations." As the Southern States depended almost wholly upon a revenue from agriculture, the bill failed also to satisfy them.

1828. Pewter Muggers. A New York portion of the Democratic party who were opposed to Tammany candidates in 1828. Holding their meetings in a Franklin St. place, over pewter mugs, the name was given them by their opponents.

1828. National Republican. This party was the outgrowth of the liberal wing of the Democrats in 1828. Opponents of the Jackson administration assumed the name and put in nomination Anti-Masons, to secure the votes of that party.

1829. Webster's Reply to Hayne. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Foote, of Connecticut, regarding the sales of western lands, and during the debate which followed, Gen. Hayne, of South Carolina, bitterly attacked the New England States, accusing them of trying to check the growth of the West in the interest of the protection policy. In the course of his speech he strongly advocated the South and West uniting against the tariff. Mr. Webster replied in such a manner that Mr. Hayne insisted upon Mr. Webster's presence the following day, and a second time savagely attacked New England, Massachusetts in particular, and Mr. Webster personally, and clearly explained the doctrine of nullification. The following day Mr. Webster answered General Hayne, and in a most effective manner explained his understanding of the constitution. He argued that the constitution was a national instrument and not a compact between States, and clearly set forth the nature of the Union that had developed under the constitution.

1829. Workingmen's Party. This organization originated in New York with the master builders, who sought in this year to have a law passed giving the mechanic a more effectual lien for remuneration for his labor.

1829. John Jay. Born in New York, Dec. 12, 1745, he graduated at Columbia College in 1764, and shortly after commenced the practice of law. From the beginning the question of independence was of great interest to him, and though in favor of it, he regarded the matter conservatively. He was the author of the address to the people of Great Britain which was adopted by the first Continental Congress. After being President of Congress in 1778 he was appointed minister to Spain in 1780. Afterwards he became secretary of foreign affairs in the United States government and was instrumental in negotiating peace with Great Britain in 1782. In 1794 war was averted with Great Britain by "Jay's Treaty," which fixed the eastern boundary of Maine and secured \$10,000,000 on account of illegal seizures by British cruisers. He was governor of New York for six years and after refusing a second appointment to the chief justiceship he retired from public life. He strongly supported all humane movements and favored the abolition of slavery. He died at Bedford, N. Y., eighty-four years of age.

1830. May 1. Pocket-veto. A new method of veto came into practice this year. The President could legally retain bills ten days. At this time President Jackson had a number of bills before him, and adjournment of Congress taking place before the ten days had expired the bills were virtually vetoed. It was a new experience, which angered several of the advocates of the pending bills, but there was no redress.

1830. An Anti-Masonic Convention was held this year in Philadelphia which was attended by ninety-six delegates. Excepting the Federalists' convention in New York in 1812, held for the purpose of nominating DeWitt Clinton for the presidency, this was the first political national convention held in the United States. The convention adjourned to meet one year from that time for the purpose of nominating a presidential candidate.

1830. Opposition to Machinery. The hand weavers of Manayunk, Pa., rose up in opposition to a power loom which was invented this year by Alfred Jenks. The contemplated assault was quelled by a force of men under arms.

1829. Political Removals from Office. Andrew Jackson made numerous changes in office for political reasons. Nearly 500 postmasters were removed to give place to others during the first year of Jackson's administration.

1830. April. "Our Federal Union, It Must be Preserved." A toast given by Jefferson at a dinner given in honor of his birthday. Several toasts had been given in favor of the doctrine of nullification when Jefferson offered the above.

1830. April 6. Mormon Church Organized at Manchester, N. Y. Joseph Smith, an odd, singular individual, living in Palmyra, N. Y., who spent a large share of his time as a young man in hunting during the night time in that vicinity for gold, claimed to have found some metal plates on which were engraved what purported to be a revelation from the Lord. With the aid of a pair of glasses found with the plates he was able to translate, he claimed, the characters, which became the book of Mormon. The true origin of the work, it was claimed, was in a manuscript written by Solomon Spalding, and lost in a printing house in Pittsburg, where Sidney Rigdon, who was afterwards associated with Smith, was working at the time as an apprentice. This manuscript contained a pretended history of America from the dispersion of the nations at the Tower of Babel. It is alleged that through Rigdon, Smith became possessed of this manuscript and passed it off as a revelation. From that beginning and that assertion of Smith's, about the plates, aided by the credulity of marvelously inclined persons, came the Mormon church and the Mormon religion.

1831. The "Liberator," a strong anti-slavery publication, was established in Boston by Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

1832. March. Government Deposits and United States Bank. When the United States Bank was organized, a law was passed providing that the government funds were to be left in the bank, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury. In 1832 President Jackson, who was opposed to the bank, recommended an investigation of the bank to ascertain if the government deposits were safe in the bank, which was done, and the decision reached that the deposits were safe. The President, however, resolved to remove them, and sought to have William J. Duane, who was Secretary of the Treasury, issue the necessary order, but without success. Duane resigned, and Roger B. Taney was appointed to the office, who at once ordered all collections to be deposited in certain State Banks, and the funds in the United States Bank to be withdrawn as they were needed.

1832. Nullification Act. In 1832 South Carolina declared the tariff null and void, refused to pay any of the duties imposed thereby, and threatened to secede from the Union should any force be used to collect such duties. President Jackson's firmness, however, stopped any such action. He placed naval and military troops along the coast and throughout the State, and proclaimed that the law would be enforced. A satisfactory settlement of the difficulty was soon after effected by Henry Clay's Compromise Bill.

1832. Force Bill. Passed by Congress to enable the President to enforce the tariff the collection of which South Carolina had resisted. In 1870 and 1872 two laws were passed for the purpose of stopping interference in Southern elections.

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Twelfth Presidential Election.

The Candidates in the Twelfth Presidential Campaign, in 1832.

At the twelfth presidential election the candidates were Andrew Jackson, general and president; Martin Van Buren, jurist and senator; William Wilkins, jurist and statesman; John Floyd, statesman and governor; Henry Lee (unknown); Henry Clay, statesman and senator; John Sergeant, jurist and statesman; William Wirt, lawyer and cabinet officer; Amos Ellmaker (unknown). The election resulted as follows:

Nov. 1832—Twelfth Presidential Election—Jackson Again Chosen. Democrats Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States. Voting	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
24 States, Entitled to 288 Electoral Votes.	Democratic...	Andrew Jackson.....	...16..	... 687,502..	.. 219.	.....
		and				
		Martin VanBuren.....	.....	.....	.....	.. 189..
	S'th Carolina Democrats	William Wilkins.....	.....	.....	.....	....30..
		John Floyd ....	....1..	.....	....11..	.....
		and				
	National Republican	Henry Lee.....	.....	.....	.....	....11..
		Henry Clay.....	....6..	...530,189..	....49..	.....
		and				
Anti- Masonic.	John Sergeant.....	.....	.....	.....	....49..	
	William Wirt.....	....1..	...*33,108..	.... 7..	.....
	and					
	Amos Ellmaker .....	....	.....	.....	....7..	
Totals.	4 Pol. Parties.	.....	24	1,250,799	286	286

Jackson elected President, and Van Buren Vice-President.

The "South Carolina Democrats" were local politicians in South Carolina, who were known as "Nullifiers," for attempting to annul certain national laws which they deemed a curtailment of the rights of the State. Jackson promptly suppressed the rebellious party.

Me., N. H., N. Y., Va., Ga., N. J., Pa., N. C., Tenn., La., Miss., Ind., Ill., Ala., Ohio and Mo. voted for Jackson, and Mass., R. I., Conn., Del., Md. and Ky. for Clay; S. C. for Floyd, and Vt. for Wirt.

Votes not cast, 2.

*Floyd and Wirt had a popular vote, together, of 33,108.

1833-1835—Twenty-Third Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	53
No. of Democrats in Senate....	26
No. of Whigs in Senate....	21
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	6
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	28

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	261
No of Whigs in House Rep.....	82
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	47
No. of Federalists in House Rep.....	1
Representatives, Politics Unknown	31
No.of Lawyers in House Rep.....	110

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Andrew Jackson
Vice-President.....	Martin Van Buren of N. Y.
Sec'y of State	{ Edward Livingston of La.
	{ Louis McLane of Del.
	{ John Forsyth of Ga.
Sec'y of Trea	{ Louis McLane of Del.
	{ William J. Duane of Pa.
	{ Levi Woodbury of N. H.
Sec'y of War.....	Levi Cass of Mich.
Sec'y of Navy	{ Levi Woodbury of N. H.
	{ Mahlon Dickerson of N. J.
Postm'r-Gen	{ William T. Barry of Ky.
	{ Amos Kennedy of Ky.
Att'y Generals	{ Roger B. Taney of Md.
	{ Benjamin F. Butler of N.Y.
Speakers House Representatives.....	
.....Andrew Stevenson of Va.	
.....John Bell of Tenn.	
.....Henry Hubbard of N. H.	

1836-1837—Twenty-Fourth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	62
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	36
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	18
No. Republicans in Senate.....	1
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	7
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	31

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	257
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	149
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	89
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	19
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	105

Pres., Vice-Pres and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Andrew Jackson
Vice-President...	Martin VanBuren of N.Y.
Sec'y of State.....	John Forsyth of Ga.
Sec'y of Treas.....	Levi Woodbury of N.H.
Sec'y of War.....	Lewis Cass of Mich.
Sec'y of Navy...	Mahlon Dickerson of N. J.
Postmaster-Gen.....	Amos Kendall of Ky.
Att'y General.....	Benj. F. Butler of N. Y.
Speaker, House of Representatives ...	James K. Polk of Tenn.

Important Events During the Twenty-Third Congress.

- 1833—New York City Anti-Slavery Society organized, Oct. 2.
 1834—Brutal assault upon Anti-Slavery partisans in New York City; much violence existed; July 4.

- 1835—Richard Lawrence, insane, attempted to assassinate President Jackson.
 1835—A mob of 5,000 persons broke up the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, Oct. 21.

Important Events During the Twenty-Fourth Congress.

- 1835—The public debt of the United States was practically extinguished.
 1836—Independence of Texas declared, March 2.
 1836—Patent Office and Post Office at Washington, D. C., burned Dec. 15.
 1837—Banks in New York suspended payment, causing a panic and general stoppage of business

- throughout the country. Credit was destroyed, and even the President's salary could not be promptly paid; speculation led to this result.
 1837—Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, a noted Abolitionist, living at Alton, Ill., was killed by a pro-slavery mob, and the material of his paper, the "Alton Observer," was destroyed, Nov. 7.

1832. National Democratic Platform. The principles advocated by the Federalists, as announced in the platform adopted at the Hartford convention, proved unpopular, and the war of 1812 soon terminating, that party went out of power, large numbers of its members going over to the Republicans. Jefferson and Henry Clay were among the latter. But Clay placing a loose construction on the constitution, which was very warmly upheld by Jefferson, it was soon seen that disagreement was inevitable between these two leaders. Upon the election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency, Henry Clay was made Secretary of State. Their respective followers then united and became known as the National Republicans. The followers of Andrew Jackson, about that time assumed the name of "Jackson Men," but soon laid this aside and adopted the name of Democrats, and have continued the name until the present time. Among other declarations in their platform in the campaign of 1832 were the following:

That an adequate protection to American industry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country.

That a uniform system of internal improvements should be sustained.

That the indiscriminate removal of public officers for a mere difference of political opinion is a gross abuse of power.

1832. Origin of the Whig Party. Whig was first used as a party name by the National Republicans in 1832. A State convention held in New York City in 1834 gave an organized form to the Whig party in that State which became national in 1836, when they nominated Wm. H. Harrison for the presidency. They held their first delegate national convention in Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4, 1839, nominating Harrison for the campaign of 1840, in which he was elected.

1833. Origin of Suckers and Pukes. During a summer of great distress in St. Louis all the help (succor) they got came from Illinois. About 10 o'clock every morning they would see several wagons coming to town, when their dead would be buried and their sick attended to. The doctors as part of their treatment gave an emetic, and the "Pukes" needed attention.

1835. Anti-Mason. The death of William Morgan, of Batavia, N. Y., a member of the Masonic fraternity, who was mysteriously murdered for the alleged exposure of Masonic secrets, was seized on for political capital and the Anti-Mason party was formed in 1827 in western New York. It nominated a national candidate in 1831, but without success. It elected its governor of Pennsylvania in 1835 and then merged into other parties.

1835. Native American Party. Organized in 1835, in opposition to foreigners who filled the New York division of the Democracy to the exclusion of native Federalists. It elected its mayor of New York in 1844. They advocated the extension of the Naturalization Law to twenty-one years, which, with other extreme measures and the strong opposition of Democrats and the Irish and Roman Catholic element, resulted in its defeat in 1846.

1835. Toledo War. A disagreement between the State of Ohio and Michigan Territory over a tract of land they both claimed. The national government interfered and hostilities ceased. The matter was settled by Michigan being admitted as a State and being given the Upper Peninsula for giving up her claim to the land in dispute.

1835. Equal Rights. Applied to those Democrats in 1835 who were opposed to banking institutions and monopolies; also opposed to legislative grants of exclusive rights to any class of men.

1836. Whig Platform. The National Republicans at this period changed their name to "Whigs," and in their convention at Albany, Feb. 3, announced the following among other planks in their platform;

Opposition to Martin Van Buren and the Baltimore nominees.

That Martin Van Buren has set an example dangerous to our freedom.

That the support we render to W. H. Harrison is by no means given to him solely on account of his brilliant and successful services.

1836. Loco-Foco. Owing to a division in the Democratic party on account of the nomination of Gideon Lee as the Democratic candidate for Congress, there was great opposition to his confirmation, and during the meeting for that purpose at Tammany Hall his opponents extinguished the lights. His friends, however, were prepared for this, having provided themselves with Loco-foco matches and candles, and the room was soon relighted. The Anti-Monopolists, or Lee's friends, were afterwards referred to as Loco-focos.

1836. July. John Adams. Born at Braintree, Massachusetts, Oct. 19, 1735. After graduating at Harvard College he commenced the practice of law, and was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1770. He was appointed minister of the United States to France in 1777 and the same position to England in 1785. Returning to America in 1788, he was elected Vice-President, and in 1797 became President, defeating Jefferson by a majority of three electoral votes. His administration caused considerable dissatisfaction, owing to the passage of the alien and sedition laws, and his policy toward France, which divided his party and caused his defeat at the next election, Jefferson being elected. He was one of those who signed the Declaration of Independence. He died July 4, 1826.

1836. Whigs. Originally a term of reproach given by the court party in the reign of Charles II. to their antagonists. It was first used in the National party in 1836, and applied to those who held to the old Federal principles and what was left of the Republican party of 1833 and the remaining Anti-Masons. In the election of 1848 they gained considerable strength by nominating a Mexican war soldier (Taylor), thereby adding to their ranks the anti-slavery and conservative element.

1836. Loco-Foco Platform. The radical faction of the Democratic party in January of this year met in New York and, among other opinions expressed, announced the following:

<p>That the true foundation of republican government is the equal rights of every citizen in his person and property and in their management.</p> <p>Unqualified hostility to bank notes and paper money as a circulating medium, because gold and silver is the</p>	<p>only safe and constitutional currency; hostility to any and all monopolies by legislation.</p> <p>That each and every law or act of incorporation, passed by preceding legislatures, can be rightfully altered and repealed by their successors.</p>
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1836. Nicholas Biddle's United States Bank. Name given the second United States Bank, after it was re-chartered. It paid the State of Pennsylvania \$2,000,000 for the charter. In 1828 the stock was quoted at 125, and in 1841, when the bank failed, had dropped to 3 1/4.

1836. July 1. Founding of the Smithsonian Institution. A bequest left by James Smithson of England "for the diffusion of knowledge" was accepted by Congress. The amount at first was \$575,169. This was the beginning of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.

The Candidates in the Thirteenth Presidential Campaign, in 1836.

At the thirteenth presidential election the candidates were Martin Van Buren, jurist and senator; Richard M. Johnson, lawyer and senator; William Smith, jurist and senator; Hugh L. White; Willie P. Mangum, lawyer and senator;

John Tyler, congressman and governor; Wm. H. Harrison, general and senator; Francis Granger, lawyer and congressman; Daniel Webster, lawyer and senator. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1836—Thirteenth Presidential Election—Van Buren Chosen. Democrats Victorious.

No. of States and No of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for President and Vice-President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
26 States, Entitled to 294 Elector'l Votes.	Democratic....	Martin Van Buren.....	15..	761,549	170..	.....
		and Richard M. Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	147..
		William Smith.....	.....	.....	.....	23..
		Hugh L. White.....	2..	.....	26.	.....
		Willie P. Mangum.....	1..	.....	11..	.....
	Whig.....	John Tyler.....	.....	.....	.....	47..
		Wm. H. Harrison.....	7..	736,656	73	.....
		and Francis Granger.....	.....	.....	.....	77..
		Daniel Webster.....	1..	.....	14	.....
	Totals.	2 Pol. Parties.	26	1,498,205	294	294

Van Buren elected President and Johnson Vice-President.
Me., N. H., R. I., Conn., N. Y., Pa., Va., N. C., La., Miss., Ill., Ala., Mo., Ark. and Mich. voted for Van Buren; Vt., N. J., Del., Md., Ky., Ohio and

Ind., for Harrison; Mass. for Webster; Ga. and Tenn. for White; S. C. for Mangum.
*736,656 votes were cast for Harrison, White, Webster and Mangum together.

1837-1839—Twenty-Fifth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.		Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.	
No. of Members in Senate.....	58	President.....	Martin Van Buren
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	39	Vice-President.....	Richard M. Johnson of Ky.
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	15	Sec'y of State.....	John Forsyth of Ga.
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	4	Sec'y of Treas.....	Levi Woodbury of N. H.
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	30	Sec'y of War.....	Joel R. Poinsett of S.C.
In House of Representatives.		Sec'y of Navy {	Mahlon Dickerson of Tenn. James K. Paulding of N. Y.
No. of Members in House Rep.	260	Postmaster-Gen. {	Amos Kendall of Ky. John M. Niles of Conn.
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	137	Att'y Generals {	Benj. F. Butler of N. Y. Felix Grundy of Tenn.
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	110	Speaker, House of Representatives....	James K. Polk of Tenn.
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	13		
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	110		

1839-1841—Twenty-Sixth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	60
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	38
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	20
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	2
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	35

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	258
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	131
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	115
No. Republicans in House Rep.....	1
Representatives, Politics Unknown.....	11
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	118

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Martin Van Buren.
Vice-President.....	Richard M. Johnson of Ky.
Sec'y of State.....	John Forsyth of Ga.
Sec'y of Treas....	Levi Woodbury of N. H.
Sec'y of War.....	Joel R. Poinsett of S.C.
Sec'y of Navy.....	James K. Paulding of N. Y.
Postm'r-Gen {	Amos Kendall of Ky.
	John M. Niles of Conn.
Att'y Generals {	Felix Grundy of Tenn.
	Henry D. Gilpin of Pa.
Speaker, House Representatives.....	
	.....Robert M. T. Hunter of Va.

Important Events During the Twenty-Fifth Congress.

1837—"Sons of Liberty" rebellion in Canada.	1838—Pennsylvania Hall at Philadelphia, in which an anti-slavery meeting convened, was burned by a mob, May 17.
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Important Events During the Twenty-Sixth Congress.

1839—The Whig party made its first nomination for President and Vice-President of the United States, Dec. 4. Harrison and Tyler were nominated and elected.	1840—The population of the United States was 17,069,453.
1839—The Mormons, driven from Missouri, founded the city of Nauvoo, Ill.	1841—Imprisonment for debt abolished in the United States, so far as liability to the government was concerned.
1840—Six topers at Baltimore, Md., founded the famous temperance society known as "Washingtonians," April 2.	1841—The New York Tribune, with 500 subscribers, was first issued, by Horace Greeley, April 10.

1836. Abolition Agitation. A delegation this year appeared before the Massachusetts legislature to secure the influence of the State towards the abolition of slavery. Little was accomplished. Agitation was also rife in Congress at this time in consequence of the distribution of abolition documents through the mails in the South. Charleston had become so much excited in consequence of the spread thus of abolition sentiment that President Jackson had called the attention of Congress to the necessity of prohibiting such incendiary documents from going through the mails. The right to the use of the mails by the Abolitionists was, however, continued, notwithstanding the argument that the spread of abolition literature was liable to arouse the slaves to insurrection.

74 Santa Anna Defeated. Texas Independent.

1836. David Crockett was born at Limestone, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1786, of Irish parents. Was a hunter by instinct; and after his marriage, took naturally to pioneer life in the extreme parts of the State. Had a limited education, but being a superior story teller, was elected by the drovers and hunters several times to the legislature. Was elected to Congress in 1827, and was twice re-elected. Was in the field in behalf of Texan independence, among his last brave acts being the defense of Fort Alamo, in which he and his party fought in vain. Crockett was one of the six survivors who were ordered to be shot by Santa Anna. Thus this brave man died. To him was ascribed the popular saying, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

1836. April 21. Defeat of Santa Anna. A force of volunteers, under General Sam Houston, and a Mexican army of 1,600 regular troops under Santa Anna fought the battle of San Jacinto at this date. The Mexicans were utterly routed, losing 630 killed and many more by capture. "Remember the Alamo," was the cry of the Texans, and nerved thus to avenge the death of their comrades, they fought with desperation. The next day the Independence of Texas was recognized through a treaty made with Santa Anna, who was present in disguise and protected by General Houston from the Texans, who sought the life of the one who had never spared life among the Texans when opportunity offered to massacre and kill.

1836. May 26. Gag Rule. The United States House of Representatives at this time adopted Pinckney's gag rule, which was to lay all petitions relating to slavery on the table without reference to committees or other considerations. Other like measures were adopted in 1837, 1838, 1840 and 1841. Out of these proceedings came the effort of John Quincy Adams on the "Right of Petition," the rule at one time being to entirely suppress all petitions and memorials to Congress.

1836. June 26. James Madison died at his home in Virginia at the ripe age of eighty-five. He was well born and had the advantage of passing his youth, until the age of eighteen, amid the refinements of a cultured home, his studies being prosecuted under the guidance of a tutor. Graduated in 1771 from Princeton College and subsequently studied law and theology. Was in the Virginia convention in 1776, but was defeated the next year because he refused to treat the voters. Was a member of the Continental Congress in 1780, and in 1787, at the Philadelphia convention, his views, which made the framework of the United States constitution, were adopted. Represented Virginia in the National Congress from 1789 to 1797. Was elected President in 1809, served two terms and retired to Montpelier, his country estate in Virginia, where he lived in quiet retirement the nineteen succeeding years. Was a very excellent and able man, who honored every position he filled.

1836. Oct. 22. Republic of Texas. General Sam Houston was inaugurated president of the Republic of Texas.

1836. Specie Required in Payment for Public Lands. At this time the treasury vaults having a large amount of paper money in store, the Secretary of the Treasury gave orders through a circular sent out to the different land offices, to take in payment for land only specie until further orders. This aroused a suspicion as to the real worth of the paper money then in circulation and, it was claimed, brought on the financial panic of the next year.

1837. April 19. Santa Anna President of Mexico. Santa Anna returned to Mexico at this time in a United States ship of war, and regained his power as a revolutionary president, General Bustamente, who had been elected, being deposed.

1837. Financial Panic of 1837. For some years previous to this, credit had been widely extended, importations were heavy, in expectation of higher tariff rates to come, prices had been advancing and speculation had been active. It was then that doubt began to be expressed concerning certain banks. A run on them began, and the banks of New York suspended. The refusal and inability of these moneyed institutions to supply money when needed, compelled the shutting down of manufactories, prices of all kinds declined, and thousands were bankrupted. The wealthy classes who had their money in readiness at this time were able to buy the properties of the poor at an immense sacrifice and were thereby enabled to enormously increase their fortunes. The general shutting down of the banks at this period made it possible for many men to become millionaires in a brief time.

1838. Oct. 3. Blackhawk. This celebrated Indian chief, born at the Sac village at the mouth of the Rock River in Illinois, died at this date, aged seventy-one years. His father, an Indian chief, died when Blackhawk was twenty years old and on the son devolved immediately the government of the tribe, including the Sacs and Fox Indians, numbering, at the time, about 3,000 persons. Possessed of fine personal appearance and great bravery, Blackhawk became a noted leader among the Indians. By a treaty made in 1832 at Prairie du Chien, the Sacs, Foxes and other tribes agreed to give up their lands east of the Mississippi, but some of the Indians refused to comply with the terms, and among them was Blackhawk, who, at the head of a number who were dissatisfied, brought on the Blackhawk war. Blackhawk's forces were finally cut to pieces in the valley of the Wisconsin, though he himself escaped. He was afterwards captured by two Winnebago Indians who were sent for him. He made a powerful plea in behalf of the Indians at this time. He was kept in St. Louis during the winter, and afterwards was taken to Washington, where, it is claimed, in an interview with President Jackson, he said, "I am a man and you are another." After being shown the strength of the government at Washington he was returned, with his companions, to the lands assigned to him in Iowa, and there he peacefully lived until the time of his death.

The Candidates in the Fourteenth Presidential Campaign, 1840.

At the fourteenth presidential election the candidates were William H. Harrison, general and senator; John Tyler, lawyer and governor; Martin Van Buren, jurist and senator; Richard M. Johnson, lawyer and senator; L.

W. Tazewell, lawyer and governor; James K. Polk, lawyer and governor; James G. Birney, lawyer and statesman; Thomas Earle, lawyer and statesman. The election resulted as follows:

Nov. 1840—Fourteenth Presidential Election—Harrison Chosen.
Whigs Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
26 States, Entitled to 294 Electoral Votes.	Whig.....	William H. Harrison..	....19..	..1,275,017..	.. 234..	.. .....
		and John Tyler.....	.....	.....	.....	..234..
	Democrat.....	Martin Van Buren.....	....7..	..1,128,702..	....60..	.....
		and Richard M. Johnson ..	.....	.....	.....	....48..
		L. W. Tazewell.....	.....	.....	.....	....11..
		James K. Polk.....	.....	.....	.....	....1..
	Liberty.....	James G. Birney.....	....0..	.... 7,059..	.... 0..	.....
		and Thomas Earle .....	.....	.....	.....	.... 0..
Totals. | 3 Pol. Parties. |		.....	26	2,410,778	294	294

Harrison elected President, and Tyler Vice-President.
Mr. Tyler succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of President Harrison, April 4, 1841, serving until March 3, 1845.

Me., Mass., R. I., Conn., Vt., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., N. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, La., Miss., Ind. and Mich. voted for Harrison; N. H., Va., S. C., Ill., Ala., Mo. and Ark. voted for Van Buren.

1841-1843—Twenty-Sixth Congress of the United States.

<i>Political Complexion of Senate.</i>		<i>Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.</i>	
No. of Members in Senate.....	59	President... William H. Harrison	
No. of Democrats in Senate....	30	and John Tyler	
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	26	Vice-President..... John Tyler of Va.	
Senators, Politics Unknown	3	Sec'y of State.... Daniel Webster of Mass.	
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	36	Sec'y of Trea { Thomas Ewing of Ohio.	
<i>In House of Representatives.</i>		Walter Forward of Pa.	
No. of Members in House Rep.....	257	Sec'y of War { John Bell of Tenn.	
No. of Abolitionists in House Rep.....	1	John C. Spencer of N. Y.	
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	108	Sec'y of Navy { George E. Badger of N. C.	
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	137	Abel P. Upshur of Va.	
No. Republicans in House Rep.....	2	Postmaster-Gen { Francis Granger of N. Y.	
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	9	Chas. A. Wickliffe of Ky.	
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	114	Att'y Generals { John J. Crittenden of Ky.	
		Hugh S. Legare of S. C.	
		Speaker, House Representatives.....	
	 John White of Ky.	

Important Events From 1843 to 1845.

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1843-1845—Twenty Eighth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	59
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	32
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	24
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	3
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	38

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	237
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	146
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	84
No. of Abolitionists in House Rep.....	1
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	6
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	93

Pres., Vice-Pres and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	John Tyler
Vice-President.....	W. P. Mangum of N. C.
Sec'y of State	{ Hugh S. Legare of S. C. Abel P. Upshur of Va. John C. Calhoun of S. C.
Sec'y of Treas.	{ Walter Forward of Pa. George M. Bibb of Ky.
Sec'y of War.	{ John C. Spencer of N. Y. William Wilkins of Pa.
Sec'y of Navy	{ Abel P. Upshur of Va. David Henshaw of Mass. Thomas W. Gilmer of Va. John V. Mason of Va.
Postmaster-Gen.	Chas. A. Wickliffe of Ky.
Att'y General	{ Hugh S. Legare of S. C. John Nelson of Md.
Speaker, House of Representatives ...	John W. Jones of Va.
	George W. Hopkins of Va.

Important Events During the Twenty-Seventh Congress.

- 1841—The model of a revolving turret for naval vessels, the idea of which was carried out in building the celebrated "Monitor" by Capt. Ericsson, was constructed by its inventor, Theodore R. Quimby, of New York.
- 1842—The first patent for a sewing-machine was taken out by John J. Greenough, Feb. 21, but the machine was impracticable. Howe's patent was issued about four years later.

- 1842—John C. Fremont explored the Rocky Mountain region under the authority of the United States government.
- 1843—Under government aid and patronage, Prof. Morse established an experimental telegraph line.
- 1843—General Fremont made his second exploration of the Rocky Mountain region.
- 1843—Bunker Hill Monument, near Boston, was dedicated; Daniel Webster delivered the oration, June 17.

Important Events During the Twenty-Eighth Congress.

- 1844—Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon Church, was shot by a mob at Carthage, Ill., June 27.
- 1844—Fourteen persons were killed and about 40 wounded in a riot between "Native American" politicians and foreigners at Philadelphia, in May.
- 1844—A large cannon, known as "Peacemaker," while being tried on the U. S. steam-frigate "Princeton," on the Potomac river, exploded and killed Abel P. Upshur, Sec'y of State, and Thos. W. Gilmer, Sec'y Navy, besides injuring 18 others, Feb. 28.
- 1844—The United States recognized the independence of the Sandwich Islands, July 6.

- 1844—A commercial treaty between the United States and China was concluded.
- 1844—Riots in Philadelphia, Pa., in May and July, resulted in the destruction of Roman Catholic churches.
- 1845—France and England declare war upon the Argentine Republic, S. A.
- 1845—The naval school of the United States government was opened at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 10.
- 1845—The celebrated "Anti-Rent" disturbances began on the Van Rensselaer estate, near Albany, N. Y., the tenants resisting the collection of their rents; the military and police forces, however, with some loss of life, overcame the rioters and restored peace.

1838. April. Fifteen Gallon Law. In order to check the growing habit of intemperance, resulting from irresponsible venders in liquors, a law was passed by the Massachusetts legislature allowing liquors to be sold only by druggists and then only in quantities not less than fifteen gallons at a time.

1838. The Removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia to the lands west of the Mississippi was made at this time, much against the wishes of the Indians who had begun to cultivate the soil. The removal was effected by the aid of several thousand troops under General Scott.

1838. Republic of Texas. Came under the control of M. B. Lamar, who succeeded Houston to the presidency.

1839. Political Abolition in Massachusetts. Another society for the abolition of slavery was organized this year in Massachusetts, for the purpose of taking political action on the subject. William Lloyd Garrison, of the older Massachusetts abolition organization, had considered voting upon the subject of slavery a sin, with the present legal guards thrown around slavery.

1839. Department of Agriculture. The \$1,000 appropriated this year, to be used for the advancement of agriculture, was the beginning of expenditure in behalf of this industry, which in 1862 had grown to such dimensions as to require an annual appropriation of \$60,000. In 1862 also a new department of the government was organized, namely, the department of Agriculture.

1839. Nov. 13. Liberty Party Convention. James G. Birney of New York, and Francis J. Lemoyne of Pennsylvania, were made candidates at Warsaw, N. Y., at this time by the Liberal Party, for positions of President and Vice-President of the United States.

1840. President Republic of Texas. David G. Burnett was made acting president of this Republic for one year.

1840. Democratic Platform. At the national convention of Democrats held at Baltimore, May 5, 1840, the following were among the principles declared:

That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution.

That the constitution does not confer power to commence and carry on internal improvements.

That the constitution does not confer authority to assume the debts of the several States contracted for local internal improvements.

That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges,

That it is the duty of the government to practice the most rigid economy.

That Congress has no power to charter a United States Bank.

That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States.

That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people

That every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us ought to be resisted.

1840. The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was organized this year in New York, as an offspring from the older abolition society in that city, in a manner similar to the second abolition society formed in Boston. Arthur Tappan became president of the new society.

1840. Sub-Treasuries. A bill for the separating of the moneys of the United States from the money of private banking institutions, was passed this year. The bill provided for the keeping of the U. S. moneys in the treasury at Washington and in sub-treasuries located in several of the large cities of the country.

1840. States Without Slaves. In the census taken this year the only States found in the twenty-five States in the Union at that time, in which there were no slaves, were Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and Michigan. At this time there were in the reputed free States 1,129 slaves. In the slave States there were 2,486,126 slaves.

1841. William Henry Harrison died April 4 in this year, four weeks after his inauguration as President of the United States, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773. Graduated at Hampden Sidney college and entered upon the study of medicine, when, upon the breaking out of Indian troubles, he enlisted in the ranks in defense of his country, being at that time nineteen years old. Was gradually promoted, until he became aid to General Wayne; resigned his commission at the time of Wayne's death and was made governor of Indiana. Was subsequently successful in command against the Indians at the battle of Tippecanoe. Was a Major-General in the war of 1812. Resigned in 1814. Was a representative in Congress in 1816, a senator in 1825 and a minister to the republic of Colombia, S. A., in 1828, from which position he was recalled by President Jackson and went into retirement on his farm in Ohio, where he remained until elected to the presidency.

1841. July. Imprisoned for Aiding Slaves. Alanson Work, James E. Burr and George Thompson had the reputation of aiding slaves in their endeavor to escape from bondage. Crossing the Mississippi River from Quincy into Missouri, the trio were arrested and sentenced to prison for twelve years, but through good conduct regained their freedom after five years of confinement.

1841. Emigration from Europe Systematized. A continental express line was established by William F. Harnden, the special object of which was to facilitate the emigration of laborers into the United States. Through his efforts, it was claimed, over 30,000 European workmen per year found new opportunity to labor in the United States during the succeeding three years.

1841. Houston Again Became President of the Republic of Texas.

The Candidates in the Fifteenth Presidential Campaign, in 1844.

At the fifteenth presidential election the candidates were James K. Polk, lawyer and governor; George M. Dallas, lawyer and statesman; Henry Clay, lawyer and statesman; Theodore

Frelinghuysen, lawyer and statesman; James G. Birney, lawyer and statesman; Thomas Morris, jurist and senator. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1844—Fifteenth Presidential Election—Polk Chosen. Democrats Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for President and Vice-President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-President.
26 States, Entitled to 275 Electoral Votes.	Democratic....	James K. Polk.....	15..	1,337,243	170..	.....
		and George M. Dallas.....	.....	.....	.....	170..
	Whig.....	Henry Clay.....	11..	1,299,068	105..	.....
		and Theo. Frelinghuysen....	.....	.....	.....	105..
	Liberty	James G. Birney.....	0..	62,300	0..	.....
		and Thomas Morris.....	.....	.....	.....	0..
Totals.	3 Pol. Parties.	.....	26	2,698,611	275	275

Polk elected President, and Dallas Vice-President.

Me., N. H., N. Y., Pa., Va., S. C., Ga., La., Mo., Miss., Ind., Ill., Ala.,

Mich. and Ark. voted for Polk, and Mass., R. I., Conn., Vt., N. J., Del., Md., N. C., Ky., Tenn. and Ohio for Clay.

1845-1847—Twenty-Ninth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	64
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	36
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	23
No. of Republicans in Senate.....	2
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	3
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	38

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.	240
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	141
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	78
No. of Native Americans in House Rep..	6
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	15
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	103

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	James K. Polk
Vice-President....	George M. Dallas of Pa.
Sec'y of State.....	James Buchanan of Pa.
Sec'y of Treas....	Rob't J. Walker of Miss.
Sec'y of War....	William L. Marcy of N. Y.
Sec'y of Navy {	George Bancroft of Mass.
	John Y. Mason of Va.
Postmaster-Gen.....	Cave Johnson of Tenn.
Att'y Generals {	John Y. Mason of Va.
	Nathan Clifford of Me.
Speaker, House of Representatives....	.....
	John W. Davis of Ind.

1847-1849—Thirtieth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	70
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	43
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	23
No. of Republicans in the Senate.....	2
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	2
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	39

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	238
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	111
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	109
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....	1
No. of Native Americans in House Rep..	1
Representatives, Politics Unknown.....	16
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	115

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	James K. Polk
Vice-President....	George M. Dallas of Pa.
Sec'y of State.....	James Buchanan of Pa.
Sec'y of Treas....	Rob't J. Walker of Miss.
Sec'y of War....	William L. Marcy of N. Y.
Sec'y of Navy.....	John Y. Mason of Va.
Postmaster-Gen.....	Cave Johnson of Tenn.
Att'y Generals {	Nathan Clifford of Me.
	Isaac Toucey of Conn.
Speakers House Representatives.....	.....
	Rob't C. Winthrop of Mass.
	Armistead Burt of S. C.

Important Events in the War with Mexico. 81

Important Events During the Twenty-Ninth Congress.

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| <p>1845—General Taylor, with about 4,000 troops, was stationed at Corpus Christi, Texas, to resist Mexican outrages.</p> <p>1846—The first loss of life in the Mexican troubles occurred on the Texas border, March 28.</p> <p>1846—War was declared against Mexico by the United States, May 11.</p> <p>1846—General Taylor invaded Mexico with his army, May 18.</p> <p>1846—Mexico declared war upon the United States, May 23.</p> <p>1846—The Northwestern boundary between the United States and the British Possessions was established, June 15.</p> <p>1846—Hon. David Wilmot introduced his famous "Wilmot Proviso" into Congress, that no slavery should exist in any new territory acquired by the United States. It passed the House, but failed to become a law.</p> <p>1846—New Tariff Laws passed by Congress, July 3.</p> <p>1847—First newspaper published at San Francisco, Cal., the "California Star," Jan. 9.</p> <p>1847—The battle of Buena Vista, between 20,000 Mexicans, under Santa Anna, and 5,000 Americans, under General Taylor, was fought, lasting all day, with a loss of 2,000 Mexicans and 746 Americans, Feb. 23.</p> | <p>1847—The United States Congress appropriated funds for the life-saving service at lighthouse stations on American coasts, March 3.</p> <p>1847—General Scott's victory at Cerro Gordo, Mexico, April 18.</p> <p>1847—Battle of Contreras, Mexico, between the American troops under General Smith, and the Mexican army, 6,000 strong, under General Valencia; the Americans captured 80 officers, 2,000 private soldiers and 33 cannon, Aug. 21.</p> <p>1847—Battle of Molinos del Rey, between 4,000 Americans and 14,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna. After a short but bloody fight, the Mexicans were driven from their positions, with a loss of 6,000 men; American loss, 800 men, September 8.</p> <p>1847—General Scott, with his troops, assaulted the castle of Chapultepec, the last stronghold of the Mexicans in the vicinity of the City of Mexico, and routed the Mexican forces with great slaughter, September 13.</p> <p>1847—General Scott captured the City of Mexico, Sept. 14.</p> |
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Important Events During the Thirtieth Congress.

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| <p>1847—Vera Cruz, Mexico, invested by General Scott and Commodore Connor, March 9. Surrender of Vera Cruz and San Juan D'Ulloa to the Americans, March 29.</p> <p>1847—Battle of Contreras, Mexico, General Scott defeating General Valencia, Aug. 19 and 20.</p> <p>1847—Battle of Cherubusco, Mexico, General Scott defeating Santa Anna, Aug. 20.</p> <p>1848—First nomination for President of the United States made by the Free-Soil Party—Martin Van Buren nominated—at Buffalo, N. Y.</p> <p>1848—California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, etc., ceded by Mexico to the United States.</p> | <p>1848—Gold discovered in California, Jan. 19.</p> <p>1848—A treaty of peace signed by the United States and Mexico, Feb. 2 and March 10.</p> <p>1848—French Revolution; King Louis Phillippe abdicates the throne, Feb. 24.</p> <p>1848—A commercial treaty between the United States and Austria effected, May 8.</p> <p>1849—Corner-stone of the Washington Monument laid at Washington, D. C., July 4.</p> <p>1849—Treaty between the United States and Brazil, in settlement of claims, effected.</p> <p>1849—The Government established the Department of the Interior, Mar. 3.</p> |
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1841. United States Bank Veto. President Tyler had vetoed a bill for a United States Bank. He was then asked to designate the kind of bank bill he would favor. He did so. Another bill was prepared, passed by Congress, and he vetoed that. Every member of his cabinet then resigned except Daniel Webster, and the Whigs came out in an address and renounced him. The few men in Congress who supported him were known as "The Corporal's Guard."

1842. Improved Firearms for the United States Soldiers came this year in the percussion locks introduced for the benefit of the United States Infantry.

1842. High Protective Tariff. A new tariff bill passed at this time greatly reduced the number of articles that could be imported free of duty, and placed a tariff duty of 33 per cent on the average on dutiable articles coming into the country from abroad. Business had been depressed since 1837, and with the passage of this tariff law manufacturing interests of all kinds revived and the country entered upon an era of prosperity.

1842. Rebellion in Rhode Island. Thomas W. Dorr was elected by a large number of people in the State who wished to have another constitution, in which no property qualification should be required of voters. As Dorr's election by voters not properly qualified was declared illegal, his usurpation of the governorship was resisted and a hotly contested battle seemed imminent. The Dorrites were, however, suppressed without violence. Dorr, being tried, was sentenced for life, but was pardoned five years afterwards.

1842. Aug. 1. Colored People Mobbed. While attempting to celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies in Philadelphia, by a public procession at this date, the colored people were mobbed for two days, several of their homes, one hall, and a church being destroyed. No attempt was made by the city authorities to suppress the rioting.

1842. Last of the Seminoles. The war among the Seminole Indians, which had continued for seven years, was ended this year, by the capture, death and removal of the Indians. During the conflicts 1,500 whites had been killed and \$10,000,000 had been expended.

1842. Aug. 9. Ashburton Treaty. This was a treaty completed at this time and signed at Washington by Lord Ashburton for England, and Daniel Webster, acting for the United States, in which the northeastern boundary of the United States, between Maine and New Brunswick, was established.

1844. Barn-Burners. These left the Democratic party in 1844, and joined the Free-Soilers. The name Barn-Burners is derived from the story of a Dutchman who ridded his barns of rats by burning them down, the Barn-Burners advocating the extermination of banks and corporations to root out the abuses it was alleged they exercised.

1844. Whig Platform. The Whigs met in convention at Baltimore, May 1, and among other declarations announced as follows:

That these principles may be summed as comprising a well regulated national currency; tariff for revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the government; protection of the domestic labor of the country; the distribution of the proceeds from the sales of the public lands; a single term for the presidency, a reform of executive usurpations, and such an administration of the affairs of the country as shall impart to every branch of the public service the greatest practical efficiency, controlled by a well regulated and wise economy.

1844. Anti-Renters. Organized in the State of New York in 1844; they disapproved of physical opposition to the laws authorizing summary collection of rent. They were against the Whigs and Democrats in 1850.

1845. Annexation of Texas to the United States took place this year, by the signing of a bill by the President to that effect. The Mexican government was vexed because of this annexation of Texas to the United States. At the time of annexation Texas had a population of 810,218 and a debt of \$7,500,000.

1845. August. Trouble with Mexico. General Taylor was ordered to take up his headquarters at Corpus Christi, Texas, with 4,000 men, in anticipation of war with Mexico.

1845. Attempted Monarchy in Mexico. General Paredes, in command of the army of Mexico, became president and attempted to crush republican principles and government.

1845. June 8. Andrew Jackson, seventh President, served eight years. Born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., March 15, 1767; became a lawyer; settled at Nashville, Tenn., in 1791; became district attorney of the State; in 1795 was elected the first congressman from Tennessee; in 1797 was chosen United States Senator; resigned his seat the following spring, and was elected a justice of the supreme court of Tennessee by the legislature; resigned in 1804; in 1812 commanded a detachment of the Tennessee militia; became a major-general in 1814, and January 8, 1815, fought his famous battle of New Orleans; in 1818 was fighting the Seminole Indians, in Florida, of which he was, in 1821, appointed governor; in 1823 was again elected United States senator from Tennessee; in 1828 was elected President, and re-elected in 1832. He died near Nashville, June 8, 1845.

1845. Anti-Slavery in the South. "The True American," an anti-slavery weekly paper, brought out in Lexington, Ky., by Cassius M. Clay, was issued this year. A mob compelled the removal of the press to Cincinnati, where the paper was printed, though published and distributed in Lexington.

1842. December. Mileage Expose. A statement published by Horace Greeley, showing the shortest route from the homes of members of Congress to Washington. It showed that the mileage for the Thirteenth Congress was \$73,492.60, and 183,031 miles in excess of what it would have been, had the Congressmen taken the shortest route.

The Candidates in the Sixteenth Presidential Campaign, in 1848.

At the sixteenth presidential election the candidates were Zachary Taylor, planter and general; Millard Fillmore, lawyer and statesman; Lewis Cass, lawyer and statesman; Wm. O. Butler, lawyer and general; Martin Van Buren, lawyer and jurist; Chas. F. Adams, lawyer and statesman; Gerrit Smith, lawyer and statesman; C. C. Foote, clergyman. The election resulted as follows:

Nov. 1848—Sixteenth Presidential Election—Taylor Chosen. Whigs Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
30 States, Entitled to 290 Electoral Votes.	Whig.....	Zachary Taylor.....	15..	1,360,101.	163..	.....
		and Millard Fillmore.....	.....	.....	.....	163..
	Democratic...	Lewis Cass.....	15..	1,220,544.	127..	.....
		and Wm. O. Butler.....	.....	.....	.....	127..
	Free-Soil.....	Martin Van Buren.....	.....	291,263.	0..	.....
		and Chas. F. Adams. ....	.....	.....	.....	0..
	Liberty.....	Gerrit Smith.....	.....	.....	0..	.....
		and C. C. Foote.....	.....	.....	.....	0..
League						
Totals. | 4 Pol. Partles. |		.....	30	2,871,908	290	290

Taylor elected President and Fillmore Vice-President.
Mr. Fillmore succeeded to the Presidency July 9, 1850, when President Taylor died, and served until March 3, 1853.

Conn., Del., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt. and Fla. voted for Taylor; Ala., Ark., Ill., Ind., Me., Mich., Miss., Mo., N. H., Ohio, S. C., Va., Ia., Texas and Wis. voted for Cass.

1849-1851—Thirty-First Congress of the United States.

<i>Political Complexion of Senate.</i>	
No. of Members in Senate.....	69
No. of Democrats in Senate....	37
No. of Whlgs In Senate.....	24
No. of Republicans in Senate.....	3
No. of Abolitionlsts in Senate.....	1
No. of Free-Soilers in Senate.....	2
Senators, Politics Unknown	2
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	42
<i>In House of Representatives.</i>	
No. of Members in House Rep.....	242
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....	1
No. of Native Americans in House Rep....	1
No. Free-Soilers in House Rep.....	8
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	118
No. of Whlgs in House Rep.....	106
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	8
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	102

<i>Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.</i>	
President.....	Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore.
Vice-President {	Millard Fillmore of N. Y. Wm. R. King of Ala., Pres- ident of the Senate
Sec'y of State {	John M. Cayton of Del. Daniel Webster of Mass.
Sec'y of Trea {	Wm. M. Meredith of Pa. Thomas Corwin of Ohio.
Sec'y of War {	George W. Crawford of Ga. Charles M. Conrad of La.
Sec'y of Navy {	Wm. B. Preston of Va. Wm. A. Graham of N. C.
Sec'y of Interior {	Thos. Ewing of Ohio. Alex. H. H. Stuart of Va.
Postmaster-Gen. {	Jacob Collamer of Vt. Nathan K. Hall of N. Y.
Att'y-Generals {	Reverdy Johnson of Md. John J. Crittenden of Ky.
Speakers, House Representatives.....	.....
.....	Howell Cobb of Ga.
.....	Rob't C. Winthrop of Mass.

1851-1853—Thirty-Second Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	72
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	43
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	19
No. of Abolitionists in Senate.....	2
No. of Free-Soilers in Senate.....	1
No. Republicans in Senate.....	3
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	4
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	40

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	243
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	130
No. of Free-Soilers in House Rep.....	8
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	88
No. Republicans in House Rep.....	1
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	16
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	19

Pres., Vice-Pres and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Millard Fillmore
Vice-President and {	William R. King, Ala.
Act. Pres. Senate. {	D. R. Atchison of Mo.
Sec'y of State {	Daniel Webster of Mass.
	Edward Everett of Mass.
Sec'y of Treas.....	Thos. Corwin of Ohio.
Sec'y of War.....	Chas M. Conrad of La.
Sec'y of Navy {	William A. Graham of N. C.
	John P. Kennedy of Md.
Sec'y Interior.....	Alex H. H. Stuart of Va.
Postm'r-Gen {	Nathan K. Hall of N. Y.
	Samuel D. Hubbard of Conn.
Att'y-General.....	John J. Crittenden of Ky.
Speaker, House of Representatives....	.....Linn Boyd of Ky.

Important Events During the Thirty-First Congress.

- 1849—The United States government granted its first public land subsidy to any railroad corporation—the Mobile and Ohio Company; 1,000,000 acres between Mobile and the mouth of the Ohio River.
- 1849—Territory of Minnesota formed, March 3.
- 1849—The United States government issued a proclamation against marauding parties forming to sail for Cuba, Aug. 11.
- 1849—Lopez's "filibustering" expedition from the United States, 600 strong, landed in Cuba and captured the town of Cardenas from the Spaniards.
- 1849—First State constitution adopted in California, Sept. 1. It excluded slavery.
- 1849—Commercial treaty with the Sandwich Islands, Dec. 20.
- 1850—The government establishes the Territory of Utah.
- 1850—The seventh census of the United States taken—population, 23,191,074.
- 1850—Treaty consummated between the United States and Great Britain for a canal for joint transportation across the Isthmus of Panama, July 4.
- 1850—Violent debates in Congress on the slavery question and the admission of California as a free State into the Union. The admission of that State was granted Aug. 15.

- 1850—Bills were passed by Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and requiring escaped slaves to be returned from free States to their masters. The latter bill, which became a law Sept. 18, imposed a fine of \$1,000 and six months imprisonment on any person aiding slaves to escape or harboring them; this law remained in force for several years.
- 1851—A convention of Southerners assembled at Charleston, S.C., May 8, to discuss the rights of Southern States; resolutions were adopted favoring a dissolution of the Union.
- 1851—The coast survey of the United States government was completed.
- 1851—Letter postage was reduced to three cents to all parts of the United States, excepting the Western Territories and California.
- 1851—Minnesota, comprising an area of 21,000,000 acres, was purchased by the government from the Upper Sioux Indians for \$305,500 and \$68,000 per annum for 50 years.
- 1851—The corner-stone of additional buildings to the capitol at Washington was laid by President Polk, July 4.

Important Events During the Thirty-Second Congress.

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| <p>1851—Vigilance Committee for the summary punishment of criminals, organized at San Francisco, Cal., June 9.</p> <p>1851—Commercial treaty with Peru, S. A., concluded, July 26.</p> <p>1851—Great anti-slavery riot and rescue of a captured fugitive slave, Jerry Loguen, at Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 1.</p> <p>1851—Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot, exiled from home, arrived in New York, Dec. 5.</p> <p>1851—The first Young Men's Christian Association in America was organized at Montreal, Can.</p> <p>1851—The Library of the United States, in the capitol at Washington, destroyed by fire; 35,000 volumes out of 55,000 were burned, with many valuable statues, paintings, etc., Dec. 24.</p> | <p>1851—The celebrated "Maine Liquor Law," for the suppression of the liquor traffic, passed.</p> <p>1852—Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" published.</p> <p>1852—John P. Hale of N. H., and Geo. W. Julian of Ind., nominated for President and Vice-President of the United States, by the Free-Soil National Convention, at Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 12.</p> <p>1852—Com. Perry's expedition to Japan.</p> <p>1852—First National Agricultural Convention was held at Washington, D. C., June 24.</p> <p>1852—United States Mint established at San Francisco, Cal., July 3.</p> <p>1853—The "Know-Nothing" or "Native-American," political party organized in New York.</p> <p>1853—Washington Territory organized March 2.</p> |
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1848. John Quincy Adams. Sixth President, served four years. Born at Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767; was educated at Harvard College; was admitted to the bar in 1791, and practiced in Boston; in 1794, was appointed minister to Holland, and in 1797, minister to Prussia; was elected State senator in 1801, and United States senator in 1804; in 1806 became professor of rhetoric at Harvard College; three years later, went to Russia as United States minister; in 1814 assisted in negotiating peace with England; in 1817 President Monroe appointed him Secretary of State; in 1824 Jackson, Adams and Crawford ran for the presidency, but there being no choice, the succeeding session of Congress gave the office to Mr. Adams, who filled it until 1829; in 1829 he was elected a member of Congress from Massachusetts, continuing there until his death, at Washington, D. C., February 23, 1848.

1849. June 15. James Knox Polk. Eleventh President. Served four years. Born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., November 2, 1795, and educated at the University of North Carolina. The family removed to Tennessee in 1806. In 1820 he was admitted to the bar; in 1823 was elected a member of the Tennessee legislature, and, in 1825, a member of Congress, retaining the latter office fourteen years, during which he was twice chosen speaker of the House; in 1839 was elected governor of Tennessee, but failed of a re-election in 1841; in 1844 the Democrats elected him President, with George M. Dallas as Vice-President, his administration being distinguished by the war with Mexico, the creation of the Interior Department at Washington, the adoption of the low tariff, etc. Three months after his retirement, in 1849, he died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15.

1850. Silver Greys. Owing to a disagreeable measure, the conservative portion of the Whig party withdrew from a meeting; many of them were men with grey hair, and as they were leaving the meeting some one remarked, "There go the Silver Greys."

1850. March 31. John C. Calhoun. One of the giants of his political era was this eminent statesman and scholar, who died at this date, sixty-eight years of age. Was born March 18, 1782, in Abbeville, South Carolina. Was reared on a farm; graduated from Yale College in 1804; studied law, and commenced practice at his old home. Went to the State legislature and was promoted to Congress in 1811. Was a strong power in shaping the legislature of the United States during the war of 1812 and for twenty-five years afterwards. Became an able advocate of nullification, through an earnest desire to abolish duties on imports. In 1832 South Carolina, under Calhoun's advice, had resolved to secede, but Andrew Jackson would not have it. Calhoun saw no other way to secure peace for the South, but peace or no peace, Jackson did not propose to have the Union divided. Calhoun represented a large class who sincerely believed that free trade and slavery were for the best interests of the South, and that these could best be secured by peaceable separation from the Northern States. His residence was at Fort Hill, in Perkins Co., South Carolina.

1850. July 9. Zachary Taylor. Twelfth President. Served sixteen months. Born in Orange County, Va., September 24, 1784; son of a Revolutionary officer. The family removed to Kentucky in 1785, occupying a plantation near Louisville, and there Zachary was employed until his twenty-fourth year. In 1808 he succeeded his dead brother, Hancock, as a lieutenant in the army; in 1812 commanded Fort Harrison, on the Wabash River, defending it successfully, with fifty-two men, against a large force of Indians; served through the war, when he resigned; served in the Blackhawk and Seminole Indian wars of 1832, 1836-1840; then in the southwest, and was actively engaged in the war with Mexico, 1845-47, winning renown by his bravery and success; in 1848 was elected President as a Whig, with Millard Fillmore as Vice-President. He died at Washington, July 9, 1850.

1850. July 10. Millard Fillmore succeeded to the presidency in accord with the provisions of the constitution in case of death of the President.

1850. Fugitive Slave Law Passed. Was the final outcome of the long, heated discussion, in which the South had threatened secession.

1851. Last Survivor of Boston Tea Party. David Kinnison, 115 years old, the last survivor of the men who threw the tea into Boston harbor, died in Chicago.

The Candidates in the Seventeenth Presidential Campaign, 1852.

At the seventeenth presidential election the candidates were Franklin Pierce, lawyer and general; William R. King, lawyer and senator; Winfield Scott, lawyer and general; William A.

Graham, lawyer and senator; John P. Hale, lawyer and senator; George W. Julian, lawyer and statesman. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1852—Seventeenth Presidential Election—Pierce Chosen. Democrats Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for President and Vice-President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
31 States, Entitled to 296 Electoral Votes.	Democratic....	Franklin Pierce.....	27..	1,601,474	254..	.....
		and William R. King.....	.....	.....	.....	254..
	Whig.....	Winfield Scott.....	4..	1,386,978	42..	.....
		and William A. Graham.....	.....	.....	.....	42..
	Free-Soil	John P. Hale.....	.....	156,149	0..	.....
		and George W. Julian.....	.....	.....	.....	0..
Totals.	3 Pol. Parties.	.....	31	3,144,601	296	296

Pierce elected President; King elected Vice-President, but died April 18, 1853. Ala., Ark., Conn., Del., Ga., Ill., Ind., La., Me., Md., Mich., Miss., Mo., N.

H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., S. C., Va., Fla., Ia., Texas, Wis. and Cal. voted for Pierce; Ky., Mass., Tenn. and Vt. voted for King.

1853-1855—Thirty-Third Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	68
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	42
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	15
No. Republicans in Senate.....	4
No. of Free-Soilers in Senate.....	5
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	2
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	38

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.	246
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	157
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	72
No. of Native Americans in House Rep..	1
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....	3
No. of Free-Soilers in House Rep.....	2
No. of Abolitionists in House Rep.....	1
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H.....	10
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	102

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers

President.....	Franklin Pierce
Vice-President....	William R. King of Ala.
President of the Senate {	David R. Atch-
and Act. Vice-President {	son of Mo.
Sec'y of State....	William L. Marcy of N. Y.
Sec'y of Treas.....	James Guthrie of Ky.
Sec'y of War.....	Jefferson Davis of Miss.
Sec'y of Navy....	James C. Dobbin of N. C.
Sec'y of Interior...	Rob't McClelland, Mich.
Postmaster-Gen....	James Campbell of Pa.
Att'y-General.....	Caleb Cushing of Mass.
Speaker, House of Representatives....	.....
.....	Linn Boyd of Ky.

1855-1857—Thirty-Fourth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	64
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	41
No. of Whigs in Senate....	8
No. of Republicans in the Senate.....	10
No. of Free-Soilers in Senate.....	2
No. of Abolitionists in Senate.....	1
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	2
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	38

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	247
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	62
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	83
No. Republicans in House Rep.....	47
No. of Native Americans in House Rep..	47
No. of Free-Soilers in House Rep	1
Representatives, Politics Unknown.....	7
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	109

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Franklin Pierce
Act. Vice-President {	Jesse D. Bright, Ind
and	Chas. E. Stuart, Mich.
President of Senate {	Jas. M. Mason of Va.
Sec'y of State...	William L. Marcy of N. Y.
Sec'y of Treas.....	James Guthrie of Ky.
Sec'y of War.....	Jefferson Davis of Miss.
Sec'y of Navy.....	Jas. C. Dobbin of N. C.
Sec'y of Interior...	Rob't McClelland, Mich.
Postmaster-Gen....	James Campbell of Pa.
Att'y-General.....	Caleb Cushing of Mass.
Speaker, House Representatives.....	.....
.....	Nathaniel P. Banks of Mass.

Fugitive Slave Law Declared Unconstitutional. 89

Important Events During the Thirty-Third Congress.

- 1853—Walker's "filibustering" expedition departs from San Francisco, Cal., to capture Mexico, in October.
- 1853—Extradition treaties signed with Bavaria (Sept. 12), Wurtemberg (Oct. 13), and Mecklenburg (Nov. 26).
- 1854—Republican party organized in Wisconsin, March 20.
- 1854—Commercial treaty between the United States and Japan signed, March 31.
- 1854—Return of Walker, the Mexican "filibuster," to California, May 15. He surrenders to the United States government, is tried and acquitted.
- 1854—Two new Territories—Kansas and Nebraska—added to the Union, May 30.
- 1854—The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada concluded.
- 1854—Greytown, Nicaragua, bombarded by Commodore Hollins, for indignities to the United States, July 13.
- 1855—Walker's second "filibustering" expedition to Nicaragua, May 4.
- 1855—The Native-American political party—the "Know-Nothings"—disrupted.
- 1855—General Harney chastises the Sioux Indians in the far West.
- 1855—Serious trouble in Kansas over the slavery question.
- 1855—The British minister at Washington, and the British consuls at New York and Cincinnati, dismissed by the United States government for sanctioning enlistment in this country for the Crimean war.
- 1855—Granada, Nicaragua, captured by Walker's "filibusters," Oct. 13. He established a government there.

Important Events During the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

- 1855—The proprietors of leading daily papers in New York City formed the now widely known "Associated Press," for the distribution of news dispatches throughout the Union.
- 1855—California underwent severe financial panic, in February.
- 1855—The supreme court of Wisconsin declared the Fugitive Slave Law (for the return of runaway negroes to their masters) unconstitutional, Feb. 3.
- 1856—The new "Native-American" party (the "Know-Nothings"), held a national convention, Feb. 28, and nominated Millard Fillmore for President, with Andrew J. Donelson, of Tenn., for Vice-President. In the following election this ticket carried 8 electoral votes.
- 1856—Senator Charles Sumner, of Mass., was assaulted in the Senate Chamber at Washington, by Preston S. Brooks, a Representative from South Carolina. The weapon used was a cane, and the Senator received severe injuries, from which he never recovered, May 22. The provocation for the assault grew out of the discussion of the slavery question in Congress.
- 1856—Walker, the California "filibuster," defeated at Costa Rica, March 20.
- 1857—The celebrated "Dred Scott Decision" made by the United States supreme court, that negroes were not persons, but chattels, and had no rights that white men were bound to respect, March 6. Great excitement ensued throughout the North.
- 1857—"Filibuster" Walker surrenders to the United States government, after having been elected president of Nicaragua, May 1.
- 1857—A great financial revulsion began Aug. 24, and swept over the whole country, destroying all commercial confidence, and ruining a multitude of business men.
- 1857—The Kansas Constitutional Convention agree upon a State constitution, Nov. 7.

1852. June 29. Henry Clay. At the age of seventy-five years, Henry Clay died at this date. He was born near Richmond, Va. Was the son of a Baptist preacher, who died when Henry was about five years old, he being the fifth child of seven. Entered an office as a copyist in Richmond, Oct. 15, began the study of law and was admitted to practice in his twenty-first year. Settled in Lexington, Ky., at the age of twenty-three. Entered the legislature of Kentucky in 1804 and the United States senate in 1806, at the age of twenty-nine, to fill out a term left vacant by resignation. Thereafter he was continuously in prominent political positions. Was a strong protectionist, believed in the gradual emancipation of the slaves, and when strong opposing views came in contact, often effected peaceful settlement by compromise. Was a prominent candidate for the presidency in 1844, on the broad platform of protection and internal improvements at national expense, but was defeated by James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate.

1852. Free Soil Platform. The Free Soil Democrats met this year in Pittsburg, Aug. 11, and among their principles were the following:

That governments are instituted among men to secure liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

That the mission of American Democracy is to maintain the liberties of the people.

That the constitution expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty or prosperity without due process of law.

That our distinct and final answer is no more slave States, no slave territory, no nationalized slavery and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves.

That slavery is a sin against God, and a crime against man, which no human enactment or usage can make right, and that Christianity, humanity and patriotism alike demand its abolition.

That the fugitive slave act of 1850 is repugnant to the constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We therefore deny its binding force on the American people and demand its immediate and total repeal.

1852. Whig Platform. The national Whig convention, which met in Baltimore June 16, declared in part as follows:

That as the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties.

Revenue in time of peace ought to be derived from a duty on imports and not from direct taxes.

The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors and remove obstructions from navigable

rivers, said improvements being in every instance natural and general in their character.

The Federal and State governments are parts of one system.

That the acts of the 31st Congress, the act known as the Fugitive Slave Law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party.

1852. Oct. 24. Daniel Webster. Born in Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 18, 1782, died Oct. 24, 1852. Was educated, up to the age of fourteen, at Phillip's Exeter Academy, and soon after entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1801. Studied law and paid expenses, as he had done in college, by teaching school between his periods of study. Was admitted to the bar in 1805, and after one year of practice at Boscawen, he opened a permanent office at Portsmouth, N. H. Was elected to Congress in 1812, when thirty

years of age. His first prominent speech was made June 10, 1813, in Congress, in which he demonstrated his great intellectual ability, which from that time made him a leader in the counsels of the nation. Retired to his law practice in Boston, where he had removed after the burning of his home in Portsmouth, and remained in Boston until 1822, when he was returned to Congress, becoming a member of the United States senate in 1827, and remained in that body until 1841. Was re-elected to the senate in 1845, and there continued until appointed secretary of state by President Fillmore. He was twice married, having four children by his first wife. Was much attached to his farm at Marshfield, and when not in public life retired there for rest and quiet. Was a man of striking personal appearance, the impressiveness of whose manner, as he slowly turned his great eyes upon an audience he was addressing, left a memory with those who saw him never to be forgotten. Many extracts from his public addresses are in the school books of our nation, as models of pure diction and patriotic lofty sentiments. Though severely criticised for some of his public acts, in his death the country lost one of its very greatest men.

1852. Democratic Platform. The Democratic convention this year met at Baltimore, on June 1st, and adopted a platform, the character of which may be judged by the following few clauses:

That it is the duty of the government to practice the most rigid economy.

That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power.

That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several states; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery or to take incipient steps in relation thereto are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences.

That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it the agitation of the slavery question.

1854. Birth of the Republican Party. At a meeting held in the Congregational Church, since German Church, at Ripon, Wis., the first speeches and resolutions were adopted at the time which inaugurated the Republican party. This was the beginning of a series of meetings which spread into the adjoining country, and culminated in large meetings and conventions which adopted essentially the same resolutions as had been before indorsed at Ripon. The name Republican was adopted in the State Convention held in Michigan in June of this year. The Republicans came fully into power through the accession of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, and through the firmness and decision of the president and his cabinet from 1860 to 1865, the rebellion was stamped out and the country continued under one flag.

The Candidates in the Eighteenth Presidential Campaign, 1856.

At the eighteenth presidential election the candidates were James Buchanan, lawyer and statesman; John C. Breckinridge, lawyer and senator; John C. Fremont, explorer and senator; William L. Dayton, jurist and senator; Millard Fillmore, lawyer and statesman; Andrew J. Donelson, soldier and lawyer. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1856—Eighteenth Presidential Election—Buchanan Chosen. Democrats Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for President and Vice-President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
31 States, Entitled to 296 Elector'l Votes	Democratic....	James Buchanan.....	19..	1,838,169	174..	.....
		and John C. Breckinridge...	.....	.....	.....	174..
	Republican....	John C. Fremont.....	11..	1,341,264	114..	.....
		and William L. Dayton.....	.....	.....	.....	114..
	American or Know-Nothing.	Millard Fillmore.....	1..	874,534	8..	.....
		and Andrew J. Donelson.....	.....	.....	.....	8..
Totals.	3 Pol. Parties.	.....	31	4,053,967	296	296

Buchanan elected President, and Breckinridge Vice-President.
N. J., Pa., Del., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., La., Miss., Ind., Ill., Ala., Mo., Ark., Fla., Texas and Cal. voted for Buchanan; Me., N.H., Mass., R. I., Conn., Vt., N. Y., Ohio, Mich., Iowa and Wis. voted for Fremont; and Md. for Fillmore.

1857-1859—Thirty-Fifth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

Nb. of Members in Senate.....	71
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	47
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	6
No. of Free-Soilers in Senate.....	2
No. Republicans in Senate.....	15
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	1
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	41

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	251
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	137
No. of Free-Soilers in House Rep.....	2
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	18
No. of Native Americans in House Rep.....	22
No. Republicans in House Rep.....	68
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	4
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	120

Pres, Vice-Pres and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	James Buchanan
Vice-President..	John C. Breckinridge, Ky.
Sec'y of State.....	Lewis Cass of Mich.
Sec'y of Treas.....	Howell Cobb of Ga.
Sec'y of War.....	John B. Floyd of Va.
Sec'y of Navy...	Isaac Toucey of Conn.
Sec'y of Interior...	Jacob Thompson of Miss.
Postm'r-Gen .	{ Aaron V. Brown of Tenn. Joseph Holt of Ky.
Att'y-General....	Jeremiah S. Black of Pa.
Speaker, House of Representatives ...	.....James L. Orr of S. C.

1859-1861—Thirty-Sixth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate

No. of Members in Senate.....	70
No. of Democrats in Senate....	40
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	4
No. of Republicans in Senate.....	24
Senators, Politics Unknown	2
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	41

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep	248
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....	115
No. Free-Soilers in House Rep....	1
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	99
No. of Whigs in House Rep	8
No. of Native-Americans in House Rep..	13
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	9
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	142

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	James Buchanan
Vice-President..	John C. Breckinridge, Ky.
Sec'y of State {	Lewis Cass of Mich. Jeremiah S. Black of Pa.
Sec'y of Trea {	Philip F. Thomas of Md. John A. Dix of N. Y.
Sec'y of War {	John B. Floyd of Va. Joseph Holt of Ky.
Sec'y of Navy.....	Isaac Toucey of Conn.
Sec'y of Interior....	Jacob Thompson, Miss.
Postmaster-Gen. {	Joseph Holt of Ky. Horatio King of Me.
Att'y-Generals {	Jeremiah S. Black of Pa. Edwin M. Stanton of Ohio
Speakers, House RepresentativesWilliam Pennington of N. J.

Important Events During the Thirty-Fifth Congress.

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| <p>1857—Number of commercial failures in the United States, 5,123, aggregating about \$291,757,000.</p> <p>1858—The first Atlantic Ocean cable, between Newfoundland, N. A., and Ireland, completed and messages of congratulation passed over it between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan, August 17. A few weeks later all communication over it permanently ceased. The next cable was laid in 1866.</p> <p>1858—British Columbia incorporated as a distinct colony, Aug. 2.</p> <p>1858—First American overland mail left St. Louis, Mo., for California, Sept. 16.</p> | <p>1858—The Canadian seat of government permanently located at Ottawa.</p> <p>1858—Congress votes to admit the Territory of Kansas into the Union April 30.</p> <p>1858—Minnesota, the thirty-second State, admitted into the Union, May 11.</p> <p>1858—The peaceful settlement of the Mormon troubles in Utah announced to Congress by the President, June 10.</p> <p>1858—A treaty of friendship between the United States and China concluded, June 12.</p> <p>1859—John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry; slaves incited to rise against their masters and fight for freedom, Oct 17.</p> |
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Important Events During the Thirty-Sixth Congress.

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| <p>1859—Execution of John Brown ("Osawattamie") at Charlestown, Va., for instigating an insurrection among the negroes at Harper's Ferry, Dec. 2.</p> <p>1860—Eighth census of the United States; population, 31,443,332.</p> <p>1860—Arrival of the first official Japanese embassy in the United States, March 27.</p> <p>1860—Arrival of the Prince of Wales in the United States, Sept. 21.</p> <p>1860—Departure from Boston of Dr. Hayes' Arctic Expedition, July 7.</p> | <p>1860—South Carolina secedes from the Union, Dec. 20.</p> <p>1860—John J. Crittenden, of Ky., in behalf of the Southern States, submits compromise resolutions to Congress, Dec. 18.</p> <p>1861—Southern Confederacy formed at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 8.</p> <p>1861—The Civil War, between the Northern and Southern States of N. A., begun by the siege and destruction of Fort Sumter, Charleston, S. C., April 12 and 13.</p> |
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1856. The American Party. Two new parties came into being this year, namely, the American and the Republican party, the latter composed principally of the Northern Whigs. The character of the Americans may be judged from the few extracts herewith given from their declaration of principles:

Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all state, federal and municipal offices of the government employment in preference to all others.

No person should be elected for political station who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power.

A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter.

Opposition to the removing of "Americans" and conservatives in principle from office and placing foreigners in their places.

1856. Republican Platform. The growth of anti-slavery sentiment in the old Whig party was manifest in the declarations made in

the new Republican party composed largely of Abolitionists, Whigs and Democrats. The following were prophecies of events to come:

That the constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both right and the imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.

That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, by the most central and practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the federal government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction.

1856. Democratic Platform. The Democratic national convention met in Cincinnati the second of June, and on the sixth adopted a platform, certain planks in which declared as follows:

That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable to the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

A political crusade in the nineteenth century and in the United States of America against Catholics and foreign-born is neither justified by past history or future prospects of the country.

That all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions on slavery or to take incipient steps in relation thereto are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences.

That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it the agitation of the slavery question.

1856. "Ossawatimie Brown." At this period a severe war raged in Kansas, between the slave State and the free State settlers. Frequent raids were made by desperadoes, and many people were killed and much property destroyed. Lawrence and Ossawatimie suffered severely from the invasions. John Brown of Harper's Ferry notoriety came to the front this year in his fearless defense of some of the Kansas towns. Particularly was that the case when he successfully defended Ossawatimie against a company of 500. Thenceforth he was known as Ossawatimie Brown.

1857. Dred Scott Decision. As a slave in Missouri, Dred Scott was taken by his master, Dr. Emerson, a physician of the regular army, to Illinois and Minnesota, where they lived for over four years. On their return to Missouri, Scott was whipped, for which he entered suit against his master, claiming that by living in two free States he had attained his freedom. The Missouri circuit court decided in his favor, but the case was appealed to the United States supreme court which decided that negroes were things or chattles and "had no rights which white people were bound to respect," could be carried by an owner wherever he pleased, and had no standing in court which enabled them to sue. The same decision declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional and void. After Mr. Lincoln became President the decision of the United States supreme court, though not reversed, was utterly disregarded, other opinions of Chief Justice Taney being treated with like disrespect. Shortly after the conclusion of the case, Dred Scott and his wife were sold to Mr. Taylor Blow, who gave them their liberty.

1860. May 10. Political Conventions. The Democratic national nominating convention, April 23, met at Charleston, S. C., and

nominated John C. Breckinridge for the presidency. The Republican national convention met at Chicago, May 16, and nominated Lincoln. The Constitutional Union party assembled at Baltimore, May 19, and nominated John Bell, and on June 18, the Independent Democratic convention met in Baltimore and placed in nomination Stephen A. Douglas.

1860. Dec. President Buchanan, in a message to Congress, dwelt largely upon the slavery question, declaring that the troubles existing between the North and South were the results of anti-slavery agitation at the North, that all the South wanted was to manage its own institutions in its own way, etc.

1860. Preparations for War. South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession Dec. 20. Robert Anderson vacated Fort Moultrie and took up his command at Fort Sumter, a stronger fort, with 111 Federal soldiers. The Star of the West, on her way with supplies to Fort Sumter, was fired upon as she passed up the Charleston harbor and prevented from reaching her destination.

1861. Jan. 28. Secretary of War Arrested. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, was indicted by the grand jury of Washington for using his position to aid the South in procuring arms. He found refuge in Virginia.

1861. Feb. 4. Attempts to Secure Peace. Representatives from thirteen States, at the invitation of Virginia, assembled in Washington and passed resolutions conciliatory to the South. Congress, however, would not adopt the recommendations. A constitutional amendment, at the suggestion of Stephen A. Douglas, was passed, specifying that Congress should never legislate upon slavery in the State. This amendment, however, was never ratified.

1861. Feb. 4. Southern Confederacy Established. Six States in the South sent forty-two delegates to a convention held at Montgomery, Alabama. The convention continued in session for several days, and during the time adopted a constitution similar to that of the United States, except that provision was made for free trade with foreign countries, and the continuance of slavery. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was made President, and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia Vice-President. Arrangements were also perfected for the establishment of all the departments of government.

1861. Feb. 18. Munitions of War Surrendered. The United States officials stationed at various points in the South who were in sympathy with the rebellion, very generally gave their aid towards turning all property belonging to the United States in the Southern States over to the Confederacy. Among these were all the munitions of war in Texas, which were turned over to the rebels by General Twiggs, valued at over \$1,200,000.

The Candidates in the Nineteenth Presidential Campaign, in 1860.

At the nineteenth presidential election the candidates were Abraham Lincoln, lawyer and statesman; Hannibal Hamlin, lawyer and governor; John C. Breckinridge, lawyer and senator; Joseph Lane, general and governor;

John Bell, lawyer and statesman; Edw. Everett, governor and senator; Stephen A. Douglas, jurist and statesman; Herschel V. Johnson, jurist and governor. The election resulted as follows:

Nov. 1860—Nineteenth Presidential Election—Lincoln Chosen. Republicans Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
33 States, Entitled to 303 Electori'l Votes.	Republican ...	Abraham Lincoln.....	18..	1,865,913.	180..	.....
		and Hannibal Hamlin.....	.....	.....	.....	180..
	Democratic...	John C. Breckinridge..	11..	847,404.	72..	.....
		and Joseph Lane.....	.....	.....	.....	72..
	Constitutional Union	John Bell.....	3..	591,900.	39..	.....
		and Edward Everett.....	.....	.....	.....	39..
	Independent Democratic	Stephen A. Douglas....	1..	1,374,664.	12..	.....
		and Herschel V. Johnson....	.....	.....	.....	12..
Totals.	4 Pol. Parties.	.....	33	4,679,881	303	303

Lincoln elected President, and Hamlin Vice-President.

Me., N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., Vt., N. J., N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Ill., Ind., Mich., Ia., Wis., Cal., Minn. and Ore. voted

for Lincoln; Del., Md., N. C., S. C., Ga., La., Miss., Ala., Ark., Fla. and Texas voted for Breckinridge; Va., Ky. and Tenn. voted for Bell; Mo. and part of N. J. for Douglas.

1861-1863—Thirty-Seventh Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	65
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	23
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	4
No. of Republicans in Senate.....	36
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	2
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	42

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.	202
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	53
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	7
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....	116
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	26
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	98

1863-1865—Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	55
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	13
No. of Whigs in Senate....	3
No. of Republicans in the Senate.....	36
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	3
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	33

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	198
No. of Whigs in House Rep.....	2
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	79
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....	99
Representatives, Politics Unknown.....	18
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	96

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Abraham Lincoln
Vice-President....	Hannibal Hamlin of Me.
Sec'y of State..	William H. Seward of N. Y.
Sec'y of Treas....	Salmon P. Chase of O.
Sec'y of War.....	Simon Cameron of Pa.
Sec'y of Navy.....	Gideon Wells of Conn.
Sec'y of Interior {	Caleb B. Smith of Ind.
	John P. Usher of Ind.
Postmaster-Gen..	Montgomery Blair of Md.
Att'y-General.....	Edward Bates of Mo.
Speaker, House of Representatives....	Galusha A. Grow

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Abraham Lincoln
Vice-President....	Hannibal Hamlin of Me.
Sec'y of State...	William H. Seward of N. Y.
Sec'y of Treas. {	Salmon P. Chase of Ohio
	Win. P. Fessenden of Me.
Sec'y of War.....	Edwin M. Stanton of O.
Sec'y of Navy.....	Gideon Wells of Conn.
Sec'y of Interior....	John P. Usher of Ind.
Postmaster-Gen {	Montgomery Blair of Md.
	William Dennison of O.
Att'y-Generals {	Edwin Bates of Mo.
	James Speed of Ky.
Speaker, House Representatives	Schuyler Colfax of Ind.

Important Events During the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

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| <p>1861—Secession of the State of Mississippi from the Union, Jan. 9.</p> <p>1861—Secession of the State of Florida from the Union, Jan. 10.</p> <p>1861—Secession of the State of Alabama from the Union, Jan. 11.</p> <p>1861—Members of Congress from Mississippi withdraw from the House, Jan. 12.</p> <p>1861—Secession of the State of Georgia from the Union, Jan. 19.</p> <p>1861—Secession of the State of Louisiana from the Union, Jan. 26. The United States mint and custom house at New Orleans seized by the seceders, Jan. 31.</p> <p>1861—Members of Congress from Alabama and Florida withdraw from the House, and Jefferson Davis from the Senate, Jan. 21.</p> <p>1861—Secession of the State of Texas from the Union, Feb. 1.</p> <p>1861—Messrs. Benjamin and Slidell withdraw from the United States Senate, Feb. 4.</p> | <p>1862—Jesse D. Bright expelled from the United States Senate, Feb. 5.</p> <p>1862—Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy for a term of six years, and meeting of the First Confederate Congress, Feb. 22.</p> <p>1862—Andrew Johnson appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, March 4.</p> <p>1862—Polygamy prohibited by act of Congress, July 1.</p> <p>1862—Slaves of seceders freed by act of Congress, July 17.</p> <p>1863—President Lincoln issues his famous Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.</p> <p>1863—Arizona Territory formed by act of Congress, Feb. 24.</p> <p>1863—The law creating the present national banking system approved, Feb. 25.</p> <p>1863—Idaho Territory formed by act of Congress, Feb. 25.</p> |
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Important Events During the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

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| <p>1863—Congress founded the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, March 4.</p> <p>1863—The ocean steamer "Anglo-Saxon" lost at sea, and 237 persons perished, April 27.</p> <p>1863—Clement L. Vallandigham arrested for making treasonable addresses, May 4, and sentenced to confinement during the war; but instead he was banished from Northern territory, and fled to Canada.</p> | <p>1864—Congress repealed the Fugitive Slave law of 1850; passed an Income Tax law; a Revenue law, taxing domestic manufactures, and the National Bank law; adjourned July 2.</p> <p>1865—The 13th Amendment to the Constitution passed Congress, Jan. 31, and was afterwards ratified by the several States and went into force before 1866.</p> <p>1865—The "Freedman's Bureau" was established by Congress, March 3.</p> <p>1865—Capture of Jefferson Davis near Irwinville, Ga., May 10.</p> |
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1860-1862. Emancipation. Mr. Lincoln was strongly in favor of a gradual and compensated emancipation, and in March, 1862, he sent a special message to Congress urging the adoption of a resolution pledging the United States government to coöperate by appropriate legislation and pecuniary aid "with any State which would adopt a system for the gradual abolishment of slavery." Extremists on both sides opposed the resolution, but it was finally passed by a vote of 89 to 34. A committee was appointed to form a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery. Their report that the government should pay at the rate of \$300 for each slave was never acted upon. Being unable to have the question settled in some such manner, the President decided to strike a blow at the root of the rebellion, and proclaimed the emancipation of all the slaves in the rebellious States, which he had the power to do as commander-in-chief of the army.

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Twentieth Presidential Election.

The Candidates in the Twentieth Presidential Campaign, 1864.

At the twentieth presidential election the candidates were Abraham Lincoln, lawyer and statesman; Andrew Johnson, governor and senator; George B. McClellan, explorer and general; George H. Pendleton, lawyer and congressman. The election resulted as follows:

Nov. 1864—Twentieth Presidential Election—Lincoln Again Chosen. Republicans Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
36 States, Entitled to 314 Elector'l Votes.	Republican ...	Abraham Lincoln.....	....22..	.. 2,216,067.	...212..	.....
		and Andrew Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	..212..
	Democratic ...	Geo. B. McClellan.....	....3..	..1,808,725.	...21..	.....
		and Geo. H. Pendleton.....	.....	.....	.....	... 21..
Totals.	2 Pol. Parties.	.....	25	4,024,792	233	233

Eleven states, then in rebellion, did not vote, a loss of 81.
Mr. Johnson succeeded to the Presidency April 15, 1865, President Lincoln having been assassinated.

Me., N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., Vt., N. Y., Pa., Md., Ohio, Ill., Ind., Mo., Mich., Wis., Ia., Cal., Minn., Ore., Kan., and W. Va. voted for Lincoln; N. J., Del. and Ky. voted for McClellan.

1865-1867—Thirty-Ninth Congress of the United States.

<i>Political Complexion of Senate.</i>		<i>Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.</i>	
No. of Members in Senate.....	58	Presidents... {	Abraham Lincoln
No. Republicans in Senate.....	41	.....	Andrew Johnson
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	9	Vice-President... Andrew Johnson of Tenn.	
No. of Whigs in Senate.....	2	Act. Vice-President { Lafayette S. Foster	
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	6	and Pres. Senate. { Benj. F. Wade of O.	
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	31	Sec'y of State.. William H. Seward of N. Y.	
		Sec'y of Treas..... Hugh McCulloch of Ind.	
		Sec'y of War..... Edwin M. Stanton of O.	
		Sec'y of Navy..... Gideon Wells of Conn.	
		..... John P. Usher of Ind.	
		Sec'y of Interior { James Harlan of Iowa.	
		..... Orville H. Browning, Ill.	
		Postmaster-Gen. { William Dennison of O.	
		..... Alex W. Randall of Wis.	
		Att'y-General { James Speed of Ky.	
		..... Henry Stanberry of Ky.	
		Speaker, House of Representatives....	
		..... Schuyler Colfax of Ind.	

1867-1869—Fortieth Congress of the United States.

<i>Political Complexion of Senate.</i>		<i>Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers</i>	
No. of Members in Senate.....	69	President.....	Andrew Johnson
No. of Republicans in the Senate.....	56	Act. Vice-President.....	Benj. F. Wade, O.
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	12	Sec'y of State... William H. Seward of N. Y.	
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	1	Sec'y of Treas.....	Hugh McCulloch, Ind.
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	37	Sec'y of War { Edwin M. Stanton of Ohio.	
		..... John M. Scofield of N. Y.	
		Sec'y of Navy.....	Gideon Wells of Conn.
		Sec'y of Interior { James Harlan of Iowa.	
		..... Orville H. Browning, Ill.	
		Postmaster-Gen { William Dennison of O.	
		..... Alex W. Randall of Wis.	
		Att'y-General { James Speed of Ky.	
		..... Henry Stanberry of Ky.	
		..... Wm. M. Evarts of N. Y.	
		Speaker, House Representatives	
	 Schuyler Colfax of Ind	

Important Events During the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

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| <p>1865—Execution of David E. Harold, George A. Atzerott, Louis P. Powell and Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, accomplices with Booth in the assassination of President Lincoln, July 7.</p> <p>1865—The following State conventions assembled to repeal their ordinances of secession from the Union: Mississippi, Aug. 22; Alabama, Sept. 10; South Carolina, Sept. 13; North Carolina, Oct. 2; Florida and Georgia, Oct. 25.</p> | <p>1865—Execution by the government of H. Wirz, the brutal keeper of Andersonville Prison during the war, Nov. 10.</p> <p>1867—Impeachment of President Johnson proposed in the lower House of Congress, Jan. 7.</p> <p>1867—Congress passed the bill reconstructing the Federal Union, over the President's veto, March 2.</p> <p>1867—Jefferson Davis released on bail, May 20.</p> <p>1867—Alaska ceded to the United States by Russia; treaty ratified, June 20.</p> |
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Important Events During the Fortieth Congress.

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| <p>1867—Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Sandwich Islands, July 11.</p> <p>1868—The Government Eight-hour Labor Bill passed in Congress, Jan. 6.</p> <p>1868—The Secretary of State announced to Congress that twenty-one States had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, Jan. 10.</p> <p>1868—Impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson begun, March 23.</p> <p>1868—Negro suffrage in Michigan rejected, April 6.</p> <p>1868—The Impeachment Court finds President Johnson not guilty of the "crimes and misdemeanors" charged against him, May 26.</p> <p>1868—Iowa and Minnesota adopt Negro suffrage, Nov. 3.</p> | <p>1868—Universal amnesty proclamation issued by President Johnson, Dec. 25.</p> <p>1869—The Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution of the United States, guaranteeing the right of suffrage to all citizens of the United States, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, was passed by Congress, Feb. 26. In March, 1870, it having been ratified by three-fourths of all the States, it was declared in force.</p> <p>1869—Mr. Schenck's bill, in Congress, providing for the payment of all national indebtedness in coin, was passed in March.</p> <p>1869—No reduction of laborers' wages by the government, on account of the passage of the eight-hour law, proclaimed by the President, May 19.</p> |
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1865. Surrender of Lee to Grant. General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomatox. After meeting and conversing for a few minutes on their meeting in the war with Mexico, General Lee asked on what terms the surrender of his army would be received. General Grant informed him that officers and men must become prisoners of war, but that a parole would be accepted. While writing the conditions of surrender, General Grant noticed Lee's sword, given to him by the State of Virginia, and he inserted the provision that "officers should be allowed to retain their side arms, horses, and personal property." General Lee's appreciation of Grant's treatment in this respect was quite apparent. Lee requested that the cavalry and artillery soldiers be allowed to retain their horses, which was granted. He also mentioned the fact that his soldiers were without food, and asked that a supply train left at Danville might be allowed to pass on. General Grant at once issued an order that 25,000 rations should be delivered to the army of North Virginia.

Candidates in the Twenty-First Presidential Campaign, in 1868.

At the twenty-first presidential election the candidates were Ulysses S. Grant, general and secretary of war; Schuyler Colfax, journalist and statesman; Horatio Seymour, lawyer and governor; Francis P. Blair, Jr., lawyer and general. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1868—Twenty-First Presidential Election—Grant Chosen. Republicans Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for President and Vice-President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
37 States, Entitled to 317 Electoral Votes.	Republican....	Ulysses S. Grant	26..	3,015,071	214..	.....
		and Schuyler Colfax.....	.....	.....	.....	214..
	Democratic....	Horatio Seymour.....	8..	2,709,613	80..	.....
		and Francis P. Blair, Jr.....	.....	.....	.....	80..
Totals.	2 Pol. Parties.	.....	34	5,724,684	294	294

Three States—Miss., Va. and Texas—did not cast their electoral votes, numbering 23. Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., Pa., N. C., S. C., Ala., Ohio, Tenn., Ind., Ill., Mo.,

Ark., Mich., Wis., Ia., Cal., Fla., Minn. Kan., W. V., Nev. and Neb. voted for Grant; N. Y., N. J., Del., Md., Ga., La., Ky. and Ore. voted for Seymour.

1869-1871—Forty-First Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	79
No. Republicans in Senate.....	62
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	10
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	7
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	38

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	265
No. Republicans in House Rep.....	177
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	76
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	12
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	112

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Ulysses S. Grant
Vice-President.....	Schuyler Colfax of Ind.
Sec'y of State {	Elihu B. Washburn of Ill.
	Hamilton Fish of N. Y.
Sec'y of Treas....	George S. Boutwell, Mass.
Sec'y of War {	John A. Rawlins of Ill.
	Wm. M. Belknap of Ia.
Sec'y of Navy {	Adolph E. Borie of Pa.
	George M. Robeson of N. J.
Sec'y of Interior {	Jacob D. Cox of Ohio.
	Columbus Delano of O.
Postmaster-Gen..	John A. J. Creswell, Md.
Att'y-Generals {	Eben R. Hoar of Mass.
	Amos T. Ackerman of Ga.
Speaker, House of Representatives ...	James G. Blaine of Me.

1871-1873—Forty-Second Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	75
No. of Republicans in Senate.....	55
No. of Democrats in Senate....	15
Senators, Politics Unknown	3
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	33

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	263
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....	149
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	107
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	7
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	115

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Ulysses S. Grant.
Vice-President.....	Schuyler Colfax of Ind.
Sec'y of State.....	Hamilton Fish of N. Y.
Sec'y of Treas..	George S. Boutwell, Mass.
Sec'y of War....	Wm. W. Belknap of Iowa
Sec'y of Navy.....	George M. Robeson, N.J.
Sec'y of Interior...	Columbus Delano of O.
Postmaster-Gen..	John A. J. Creswell, Md.
Att'y-Generals {	Amos T. Ackerman of Ga.
	George H. Williams, Ore.
Speaker, House Representatives	James G. Blaine of Me.

Important Events During the Forty-First Congress.

1869—The National Woman-Suffrage Convention met at Cleveland, Ohio, and Henry Ward Beecher presided, Nov. 24.

1869—"Black Friday" in Wall street, caused by the efforts of Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., to create a "corner" in the gold-market, and numerous speculators were ruined, September 24.

Periods of State Legislation. After a little more than a hundred years of republican experiment, the States and Territories of the United States yet stand together as enumerated below. During this period the people struggled through the eight years' war of the revolution; they survived the three years' contest of 1812, and they placed themselves in a yet vastly stronger position as a Union through the four years' war of internal rebellion. The period of making laws in each State, and the length of time in office by each State legislator, are given in the following table:

States and Territories.	Term of office of Senators	Term of Representatives.	How often Legislature Meets.	When Legislature Meets.	Limit of Session.
Alabama.....	4 years.	2 years..	Biennially.	Tu. aft. 2nd Mon. in Nov.	50 days
Arizona.....	2.....	2.....	.....	1st Monday in January...	60 days
Arkansas.....	4.....	2.....	.....	2nd Monday in January..	60 days
California.....	4.....	2.....	.....	1st Monday after Jan. 1...	60 days
Colorado.....	4.....	2.....	.....	1st Wednesday in Jan...	90 days
Connecticut...	2.....	2.....	.....	1st Wed. aft. 1st Mon. in Jan.	None
Delaware.....	4.....	2.....	.....	1st Tuesday in January...	None
Florida.....	4.....	2.....	.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Jan.	60 days
Georgia.....	2.....	2.....	.....	1st Wednesday in Nov...	50 days
Idaho.....	2.....	2.....	.....	2nd Monday in Dec.....	60 days
Illinois.....	2.....	2.....	.....	1st Wed. aft. 1st Mo. in Jan.	None
Indiana.....	4.....	2.....	.....	Thu. aft. 1st Mon. in Jan.	60 days
Iowa.....	4.....	2.....	.....	2nd Monday in Jan.....	None
Kansas.....	4.....	2.....	.....	2nd Tuesday in Jan....	40 days
Kentucky.....	4.....	2.....	.....	Last Wednesday in Dec.	60 days
Louisiana.....	4.....	4.....	.....	2nd Monday in May.....	60 days
Maine.....	2.....	2.....	.....	1st Wednesday in Jan...	None
Maryland.....	4.....	2.....	.....	1st Wednesday in Jan...	90 days
Massachusetts.	1.....	1.....	Annually..	1st Wednesday in Jan...	None
Michigan.....	2.....	2.....	Biennially.	1st Wednesday in Jan..	None
Minnesota.....	4.....	2.....	.....	Tu. aft. 1st Mon. in Jan.	90 days
Mississippi....	4.....	4.....	.....	Tu. aft. 1st Mon. in Jan...	None
Missouri.....	4.....	2.....	.....	1st Wednesday aft. Jan 1	70 days
Montana.....	4.....	2.....	.....	2nd Monday in Jan.....	60 days
Nebraska.....	2.....	2.....	.....	1st Tuesday in Jan....	100 days
Nevada.....	4.....	2.....	.....	1st Monday in Jan....	40 days
N. Hampshire.	3.....	2.....	.....	1st Wednesday in Jan...	None
New Jersey....	2.....	1.....	Annually..	2nd Tuesday in January..	None
New Mexico....	2.....	2.....	Biennially.	Last Monday in Dec.	60 days
New York.....	2.....	1.....	Annually..	1st Tuesday in Jan....	None
N. Carolina....	2.....	2.....	Biennially.	1st Wed. aft. 1st Mon. in Jan	60 days
N. Dakota.....	4.....	2.....	.....	.....	60 days
Ohio.....	2.....	2.....	.....	1st Monday in Jan.....	None
Oklahoma.....	2.....	2.....	.....	.....	60 days
Oregon.....	2.....	2.....	.....	1st Monday in Jan.....	40 days
Pennsylvania..	4.....	2.....	.....	1st Tuesday in Jan.....	None
Rhode Island..	1.....	1.....	Annually..	Last Tuesday in May.....	None
S. Carolina....	4.....	2.....	.....	4th Tuesday in Nov.....	None
S. Dakota.....	2.....	2.....	Biennially.	.....	60 days
Tennessee.....	2.....	2.....	.....	1st Monday in Jan....	75 days
Texas.....	4.....	2.....	.....	2nd Tuesday in Jan.....	60 days
Utah.....	2.....	2.....	.....	2nd Monday in Jan.....	60 days
Vermont.....	2.....	2.....	.....	1st Wednesday in Oct...	None
Virginia.....	4.....	2.....	.....	1st Wednesday in Dec...	90 days
Washington....	4.....	2.....	.....	1st Monday in Jan.....	60 days
West Virginia..	4.....	2.....	.....	2nd Wednesday in Jan...	45 days
Wisconsin.....	4.....	2.....	.....	1st Monday in Jan.....	None
Wyoming.....	4.....	2.....	.....	2nd Tuesday in Jan.....	40 days

Candidates in the Twenty-Second Presidential Campaign, 1872.

At the twenty-second presidential election the candidates were Ulysses S. Grant, general and secretary of war; Henry Wilson, mechanic and statesman; Horace Greeley, founder of New York Tribune; B. Gratz Brown, lawyer and governor; Thos. A. Hendricks, lawyer and senator; John Q. Adams, lawyer and statesman; James R. Black, clergyman; John Russell, clergyman; Charles O'Connor, lawyer and statesman;

Charles J. Jenkins, jurist and governor; David Davis, jurist and statesman; A. H. Colquitt, congressman and governor; Geo. W. Julian, lawyer and statesman; John W. Palmer, lawyer and governor; T. E. Bramlette, governor; Willis B. Machen, planter and senator; Nathaniel B. Banks, general and governor. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1872—Twenty-Second Presidential Election—Grant Again Chosen. Republicans Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
37 States, Entitled to 317 Elector'l Votes.	Republican....	Ulysses S. Grant	31..	3,597,070	286..	.....
		and Henry Wilson.....	.....	.....	.....	286..
	Liberal Republican	Horace Greeley.....	6..	2,834,079	3..	.....
		and B. Gratz Brown.....	.....	.....	.....	47..
	Democratic....	Thomas A. Hendricks... and	.....	.....	42..	.....
		B. Gratz Brown.....	.....	.....	18..	.....
		Charles O'Connor..... and	.....	29,408	0..	.....
		John Q. Adams .....	.....	.....	.....	0..
	Prohibition or Temperance.	James R. Black..... and	.....	5,608	0..	.....
		John Russell.....	.....	.....	.....	0..
	Labor Reform...	Charles O'Connor.....	.....	.....	0..	.....
	Uncertain	Charles J. Jenkins.....	.....	.....	2..	.....
		David Davis.....	.....	.....	1..	.....
		A. H. Colquitt.....	.....	.....	.....	5..
		George W. Julian.....	.....	.....	.....	5..
		John M. Palmer.....	.....	.....	.....	3..
		T. E. Branlette.....	.....	.....	.....	3..
		Willis B. Machen.....	.....	.....	.....	1..
	Revenue Reform....	Nathaniel B. Banks.....	.....	.....	.....	1..
		W. S. Groesbeck..... and	.....	.....	0..	1..
	Anti-Masonic..	Fred. Law Olmsted.....	.....	.....	.....	0..
		Charles F. Adams..... and	.....	.....	.....	0..
	Social Reform.	J. L. Barlow.....	.....	.....	.....	0..
		Victoria Woodhull..... and	.....	.....	.....	0..
		Fredrick Douglass....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	9 Pol. Parties.	.....	37	6,466,165	352	352

Grant elected President; Wilson elected Vice-President.

The Liberal Republican party, which nominated Horace Greeley for President, originated as follows: The National Republican Convention, which nominated General Grant for re-election, had adopted a platform urging the continuance of coercive measures in the South until the freed negroes should be invested with all the rights of white citizens. This gave offense to a number of the party leaders, who favored a conciliatory course and the withdrawal of troops from the Southern States. This party, however, suffered a signal defeat, a majority of the States supporting the policy of the National Republicans.

As will be seen, there were nine different tickets in the field, and the entire campaign was remarkable for the variety of opinions and prejudices which it involved.

Three electoral votes of Georgia cast for Greeley, after his death, were lost; six of Arkansas and eight of Louisiana, because of double returns, were thrown out of the canvass—14.

Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Miss., Mich., Fla., Wis., Ia., Cal., Minn., Ore., Kan., W. Va., Neb., Nev., Ark. and La. voted for Grant; and Md., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Mo. and Texas voted for Greeley.

1873-1875—Forty-Third Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	79
No. Republicans in Senate.....	54
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	20
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	5
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	30

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	312
No. Republicans in House Rep	208
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	101
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	3
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	149

Pres., Vice-Pres and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Ulysses S. Grant
Vice-President....	Henry Wilson of Mass.
Sec'y of State.....	Hamilton Fish of N. Y.
Sec'y of Trea. {	Wm. A. Richardson, Mass.
	Benj. H. Bristow of Ky.
	Wm. M. Belknap of Ia.
Sec'y of War {	Alphonso Taft of Ohio.
	J. Donald Cameron of Pa.
Sec'y of Navy..	George M. Robeson of N. J.
Sec'y of Interior...	Columbus Delano of O.
Postmaster-Gen {	John A. J. Creswell, Md.
	James W. Marshall, Va.
	Marshall Jewell of Conn.
Att'y-General.....	Geo. H. Williams of Ore.
Speaker, House of Representatives ...	James G. Blaine of Me.

1875-1877—Forty Fourth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	82
No. of Republicans in Senate.....	47
No. of Democrats in Senate ...	31
Senators, Politics Unknown	4
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	35

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	316
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....	116
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	181
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	19
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	152

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Ulysses S. Grant
Act. Vice-President..	Thos. Ferry of Mich.
Sec'y of State.....	Hamilton Fish of N. Y.
Sec'y of Treas.....	Benj. W. Bristow of Ky.
Sec'y of War {	Wm. W. Belknap of Iowa.
	Alphonso Taft of Ohio.
	J. Don. Cameron of Pa.
Sec'y of Navy.....	George M. Robeson, N.J.
Sec'y of Interior {	Columbus Delano of O.
	Zachariah Chandler, Mich
Postn'r-Gen {	Marshall Jewell of Conn.
	James N. Tyner of Ind.
Att'y-Generals {	Edward Pierrepont, N. Y.
	Alphon-o Taft of Ohio.
Speakers, House Representatives	Michael C. Kerr of Ind.
	Samuel J. Randall of Pa.

Important Events During the Forty-Third Congress.

1874—Organization of the "Woman's Temperance Crusade" in Ohio, February 10. Saloons were visited by Christian ladies, who offered prayers and so touched the hearts of the keepers that

many saloons were closed and their owners reformed.

1874—President Grant vetoed the Congressional bill to increase the volume of national currency, April 22.

Important Events During the Forty-Fourth Congress.

1867—The country startled by the report that Secretary of War Belknap had been guilty of gross corruption in relation to post-traderships on the Western frontier, for which he was impeached, March 3, and removed from office.

1876—The Lincoln statue at Washington, D. C., unveiled, April 14.

1876—Great anti-Chinese excitement in California, in April.

1877—The Electoral Commission declared President Hayes elected, by a vote of 8 to 7, Jan. 29.

1872. The Prohibition Party. First organized into a State party in Maine in 1864, by Neal Dow, since when it has been an important factor in State and local elections, holding its first national convention at Columbus, Ohio, in 1872. One hundred and ninety-four delegates attended the meeting, the president of which was Samuel Chase, of Ohio. They nominated by acclamation James Black, of Penn, for President, John Russell, of Michigan, for Vice-President, but only a few thousand votes were polled for them. In 1876 Green Clay Smith of Kentucky, was nominated president, and G. T. Stewart, of Ohio, Vice-President, polling 9,522 votes.

Candidates in the Twenty-Third Presidential Campaign, 1876.

At the twenty-third presidential election the candidates were Rutherford B. Hayes, lawyer and governor; Wm. A. Wheeler, lawyer and congressman; Samuel J. Tilden, lawyer and governor; Thomas A. Hendricks, lawyer and senator; Peter Cooper, manufacturer and statesman; Samuel F. Cary, lawyer and congressman; Green Clay Stewart, lawyer and governor; Gideon T. Smith, lawyer and lecturer; James B. Walker, clergyman and author; Donald Kirkpatrick, farmer and merchant. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1876—Twenty-Third Presidential Election—Hayes Chosen. Republicans Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
38 States, Entitled to 369 Electo ^r l Votes.	Republican ...	Rutherford B. Hayes...	21..	4,033,975.	185..	.....
		and Wm. A. Wheeler.....	.....	.....	.....	185..
	Democratic ..	Samuel J. Tilden.....	17..	4,284,893.	184..	.....
		and Thos. A. Hendricks....	.....	.....	.....	184..
	Greenback	Peter Cooper.....	.....	81,740.	0..	.....
		and Samuel F. Cary....	.....	.....	.....	0..
	Prohibition or Temperance.	Green Clay Stewart...	.....	9,522.	0..	.....
		and Gideon T. Smith.....	.....	.....	.....	0..
	American or Anti-Masonic	James B. Walker.....	.....	2,636.	0..	.....
		and Donald Kirkpatrick...	.....	.....	.....	0..
Totals.	5 Pol. Parties.	.....	38	8,412,766	369	369

Owing to doubtful returns from Louisiana, Oregon, Florida and South Carolina, and the closeness of the electoral vote, it was found necessary for Congress to appoint an Electoral Commission of 15 influential and competent men to decide the contest. They met in the early part of 1877, and by a vote of 8 to 7 decided that Hayes and Wheeler were elected President and Vice-President, and on the 4th of March, 1877, they were duly inaugurated.

Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Pa., S. C., Ohio, La., Ill., Mich., Fla., Iowa, Wis., Cal., Minn., Ore., Kan., Neb., Nev. and Col. voted for Hayes; and Conn., N. Y., N. J., Del., Md., Va., N. C., Ga., Ala., Ky., Tenn., Ind., Mo., Ark., Miss., Texas and W. Va. voted for Tilden.

1877-1879—Forty-Fifth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	80
No. Republicans in Senate.....	38
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	35
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	7
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	35

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.	308
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....	143
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	157
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H.....	8
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	169

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Rutherford B. Hayes
Vice-President...	Wm. A. Wheeler of N. Y.
Sec'y of State...	William M. Evarts of N. Y.
Sec'y of Treas.....	John Sherman of Ohio.
Sec'y of War.....	Geo. W. McCrary, Ia.
Sec'y of Navy...	Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
Sec'y of Interior.....	Carl Schurz of Mo.
Postmaster-Gen....	David M. Key of Tenn.
Att'y-General.....	Chas. Devens of Mass.
Speaker, House of Representatives....	.....Samuel J. Randall of Pa.

1879-1881—Forty-Sixth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	76
No. of Republicans in the Senate.....	31
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	41
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	4
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	46

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	302
No. Republicans in House Rep.....	139
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	150
No. of Greenbackers in House Rep.....	5
Representatives, Politics Unknown.....	8
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	161

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Rutherford B. Hayes
Vice-President...Wm. A. Wheeler of N. Y.	
Sec'y of State...William M. Evarts of N. Y.	
Sec'y of Treas....	John Sherman, Ohio
Sec'y of War....	Alexander Ramsey, Minn.
Sec'y of Navy....	Nathan Goff, Jr., W. Va.
Sec'y of Interior.....	Carl Schurz of Mo.
Postmaster-Gen....	Horace Maynard, Tenn.
Att'y-General.....	Charles Devens of Miss.
Speaker, House Representatives.....	
.....	Samuel J. Randall of Pa.

Important Events During the Forty-Fifth Congress.

- 1877—President Hayes issued the Civil Service order, June 22.
- 1877—The beginning of the great railroad strikes on the Baltimore and Ohio road, July 16. Riot and bloodshed at Baltimore, Md., July 20.
- 1878—Repeal of National Bankrupt laws of 1867 and 1874 took effect, Sept. 1.
- 1878—Judgment against "Boss" (Wm. M.) Tweed was entered for \$10,857,197.09, Feb. 13.

- 1878—Veto of the Silver Currency Bill by the President, Feb. 28; but it was immediately passed by Congress over his veto, and became a law.
- 1878—Gold currency quoted at par. having sold at a premium since Jan. 13, 1862, to date, Dec. 17.
- 1879—General resumption of specie payments throughout the country, Jan. 1.
- 1879—President Hayes vetoed the Chinese Immigration Restriction Bill, Mar. 1.

Important Events During the Forty-Sixth Congress.

- 1880—Arrival of members of the European Salvation Army at New York, to extend their work in this country.

- 1880—Great anti-Chinese riot at Denver, Col., Oct. 31. The Chinese residents and their possessions were terribly abused and injured.

1878. Monetary Conference. An act of Congress in 1879 authorized the coinage of the standard silver dollar and directed the President to invite the governments of Europe to a conference, for the purpose of fixing the relative value of gold and silver and promoting international bi-metallism. The conference voted that silver was necessary for use as money, but that its adoption as a standard alone, or in connection with gold, ought to be settled by each country for itself; that to restrict the coinage of silver was also a question to be similarly settled, and that a fixed ratio was impossible, considering the difference of opinion that existed. Another conference was called in 1881, between France and the United States, to settle on a plan for the use of gold and silver as bi-metallic money. The delegates, recognizing that fluctuation in the relative value of silver and gold was injurious to commerce, declared that free coinage of gold and silver by the chief commercial countries would stop any such fluctuation. A ratio of 15½ to 1 was thought to be the best adapted to the purpose, and if England, France, Germany and the United States would agree, it would insure the success of any such combination. They adjourned till April 12, 1882, but never re-assembled.

106 Twenty-Fourth Presidential Election.

Candidates in the Twenty-Fourth Presidential Campaign, 1880.

At the twenty-fourth presidential election the candidates were James A. Garfield, teacher and lawyer; Chester A. Arthur, lawyer and collector; Winfield S. Hancock, major-general; William H. English, lawyer and farmer; Neal Dow, merchant and manufacturer; A. M. Thompson, J. B. Weaver, B. J. Chambers, John W. Phelps and Samuel C. Pomeroy. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1880—Twenty-Fourth Presidential Election—Garfield Chosen. Republicans Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
38 States, Entitled to 369 Electoral Votes.	Republican....	James A. Garfield.....	... 19..	4,451,416	... 214..	.....
		and Chester A. Arthur.....	.....	.....	.....	... 214..
	Democra'ic....	Winfield S. Hancock....	... 19..	4,444,952	... 155..	.....
		and Wm. H. English.....	.....	.....	.....	... 155..
	Prohibition or Temperance.	Neal Dow.....	.....	10,305	... 0..	.....
		and A. M. Thompson.....	.....	.....	.....	... 0..
	Greenback....	J. B. Weaver.....	.....	308,578	... 0..	.....
		and B. J. Chambers.....	.....	.....	.....	... 0..
	Anti-Masonic..	John W. Phelps.....	.....	1,696	... 0..	.....
		and Samuel C. Pomeroy.....	.....	.....	.....	... 0..
Totals.	5 Pol. Parties.	.....	38	9,219,947	369	369

Garfield elected President; Arthur elected Vice-President.
Mr. Arthur succeeded to the presidency upon the death, by assassination, of President Garfield, Sept. 19, 1881, and served until March 4, 1885, when his term expired.
Mr. Garfield was shot by Charles S. Guiteau, at Washington, D.C., July 2, 1881.
Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Ia., Wis., Minn., Ore., Kan., Neb., Colo. and a minority of Cal., voted for Garfield; and N. J., Del., Md., Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Ga., La., Ky., Tenn., Mo., Ark., Miss., Fla., Texas and a majority of Cal., W. Va. and Neb., voted for Hancock.

1881-1883—Forty-Seventh Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.		Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.	
No. of Members in Senate.....	78	Presidents.....	James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur
No. Republicans in Senate.....	36	Act. Vice-President.....	David Davis of Ill.
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	39	Sec'y of State {	James G. Blaine of Me. Fred F. Frelinghuysen of N. J.
Senators, Politics Unknown.....	3	Sec'y of Treas. {	William Windom of Minn. Chas. J. Folger of N. Y.
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	39	Sec'y of War....	Robert T. Lincoln of N. Y.
In House of Representatives.		Sec'y of Navy.....	Wm. H. Hunt of La.
No. of Members in House Rep.....	310	Sec'y of Interior...	Samuel J. Kirkwood, Ia.
No. Republicans in House Rep	157	Postmaster-Gen.....	T. L. James of N. Y.
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	140	Att'y-Generals {	Wayne McVeagh of Pa. Benjamin H. Brewster, Pa.
No. of Greenbacks in House Rep.....	4	Speaker, House of Representatives ...	J. Warren Keifer of O.
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	8		
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	151		

Important Events During the Forty-Seventh Congress.

1881—James A. Garfield, President of the United States, assassinated by Guiteau July 2. He survived, however, until Sept. 19.
1883—Congress passed the Civil Service Bill, in January.

1883-1885—Forty-Eighth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	78
No. of Republicans in Senate.....	39
No. of Democrats in Senate....	36
Senators, Politics Unknown	3
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	41

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	346
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....	127
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	205
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H....	14
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	178

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Chester A. Arthur
Act. Vice-President..	Geo. F. Edmunds, Vt.
Sec'y of State..	Fred F. Frelinghuysen, N. J.
Sec'ys of Treas {	Chas. J. Folger of N. Y.
	Hugh McCulloch of Ind.
Sec'y of War.....	Robert T. Lincoln of Ill.
Sec'y of Navy....	Wm. E. Chandler of N. H.
Sec'y of Interior.....	Henry M. Teller, Col.
Postm'r-Gen. {	Timothy O. Howe of Wis.
	Walter Q. Gresham of Ind.
	Frank Hatton of Iowa.
Att'y-General....	Benj. H. Brewster of Pa.
Speaker, House Representatives .....	.....John G. Carlisle of Ky.

Important Events During the Forty-Eighth Congress.

1883—The great strike of Western Union Telegraph operators throughout the United States, July 20.	1883—Woman-suffrage law passed by the Legislature of Washington Territory, Nov. 15.
	1883—New standard time adopted, Nov. 18.

Westward March of the People.

Center of Population.—The following table shows approximately the center of population of the United States each ten years.

Year.	LOCATION.	Westward Movement.
....1790.....	23 miles East of Baltimore, Md.....	.....
....1800.....	18 miles West of Baltimore, Md.....	41....
....1810.....	40 miles Northwest by West of Washington, D. C.....	36....
....1820.....	16 miles North of Woodstock, Va.....	50....
....1830.....	19 miles West by Southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.....	39....
....1840.....	16 miles South of Clarksburg, W. Va.....	55....
....1850.....	23 miles Southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.....	55....
....1860.....	20 miles South of Chillicothe, Ohio.....	81....
....1870.....	48 miles East by North of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	42....
....1880.....	8 miles West by South of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	56....
....1890.....	20 miles East of Columbus, Ind.....	46....

1886. Haymarket Riot. The National Eight Hour League was established in Chicago in the early part of the year; a strong effort being made to induce business men and manufacturers to introduce the eight hour system, so that the great number of workmen being discharged by the incoming of labor saving machinery could continue to have employment. Many firms assented, but many would not consent to reduce the working time of their institutions. Excitement in some portions of Chicago upon the subject was intense. Various outdoor meetings were held. One of these was attended by a large number of policemen, who attempted to disperse the gathering. While engaged in this endeavor a bomb was thrown by some one on the outside of the assemblage, which fell among the police officers, killing eight and wounding sixty-eight of them. A trial of anarchists was held and four of the leading labor agitators were hung. Eight hour agitation ceased at that time, and manufacturers went forward working ten hours and discharging their workmen into idleness.

108 **Twenty-Fifth Presidential Election.**

Candidates in the Twenty-Fifth Presidential Campaign, 1884.

At the twenty-fifth presidential election the candidates were Grover Cleveland, lawyer and governor; Thomas A. Hendricks, lawyer and senator; James G. Blaine, journalist and senator; John A. Logan, lawyer and senator; John P. St. John; William Daniel, clergyman; Benjamin F. Butler, lawyer; A. M. West; Belva A. Lockwood, lawyer; Laura DeForce. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1884—Twenty-Fifth Presidential Election—Cleveland Chosen. Democrats Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
38 States, Entitled to 401 Electo ^r l Votes.	Democratic ...	Grover Cleveland.....	20..	4,911,017.	219..	.....
		and Thos. A. Hendricks.....	.....	.....	.....	219..
	Republican ...	James G. Blaine.....	18..	4,848,334.	182..	.....
		and John A. Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	182..
	Prohibition or Temperance.	John P. St. John.....	.....	151,809.	0..	.....
		and William Daniel.....	.....	.....	.....	0..
	Greenback	Benjamin F. Butler....	.....	133,825.	0..	.....
		and A. M. West.....	.....	.....	.....	0..
	National Rights.	Belva A. Lockwood....	.....	11,362.	0..	.....
		and Laura De Force.....	.....	.....	.....	0..
Totals.	5 Pol. Parties.	.....	38	10,056,347	401	401

Cleveland elected President; Hendricks elected Vice-President.

Ala., Ark., Conn., Del., Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., La., Md., Miss., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas, Va. and W. Va. voted for Cleveland; and Cal., Colo., Ill., Iowa, Kan., Me., Mass., Mich., Minn., Neb., Nev., N. H., Ohio, Ore., Pa., R. I., Vt. and Wis. voted for Blaine.

This contest was won by the Democratic party, its first national victory after the election of President James Buchanan, in 1856. The cause was attributed to a combination of circumstances, among which were dissatisfaction with the Republican candidates, a consequent falling off of the Republican vote, and the introduction of distracting prohibition, greenback and other issues.

1885-1887—Forty-Ninth Congress of the United States.

<i>Political Complexion of Senate.</i>	
No. of Members in Senate.....	76
No. Republicans in Senate.....	40
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	36
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	42
<i>In House of Representatives.</i>	
No. of Members in House Rep.	333
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....	143
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	188
Representatives, Pol. Unknown, in H.....	2
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	185

<i>Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.</i>	
President.....	Grover Cleveland
Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind.	
Act. Vice-President....	John Sherman of O.
Sec'y of State....	Thomas F. Bayard of Del.
Sec'y of Treas.....	Daniel Manning of N. Y.
Sec'y of War.....	Wm. C. Endicott of Mass.
Sec'y of Navy....	Wm. C. Whitney of N. Y.
Sec'y of Interior....	L. Q. C. Lamar, Miss.
Postmaster-Gen.....	Wm. F. Vilas of Wis.
Att'y-General.....	Aug. H. Garland of Ark.
Speaker, House of Representatives....	.....
.....	John G. Carlisle of Ky.

Important Events During the Forty-Ninth Congress.

1885—General Grant placed on the retired list of the army by Congress, March 4.	1885—Dedication of the Washington Monument, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.
	1885—Death of General Grant, July 23.

1887-1889—Fiftieth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	76
No. Republicans in Senate.....	38
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	38
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	43

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.	333
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....	156
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	172
No. of Independents in House Rep.....	1
Representatives, Politics Unknown.....	2
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	173

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Grover Cleveland
Act. Vice-President....	John J. Ingalls, Kan.
Sec'y of State.....	Thos. F. Bayard of Del.
Sec'y of Treas.....	Chas. S. Fairchild, N. Y.
Sec'y of War.....	Wm. C. Endicott of Mass.
Sec'y of Navy.....	Wm. C. Whitney of N. Y.
Sec'y of Interior.....	Wm. F. Vilas of Wis.
Postmaster-Gen....	Don M. Dickinson, Mich.
Att'y-General.....	Aug. H. Garland, Ark.
Speaker, House of Representatives.....	John G. Carlisle of Ky.

Governors, State Senators and Representatives—When Elected, Salaries, Etc.

States and Territories.	When Election for State Officers is Held.	Salary of Gove'rs.	Term of office of Governors.	Pay of Members of the Legislature.
Alabama.....	1st Monday in August.....	\$3,000	2 years....	\$4 per day....
Arizona.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	2,500	4....	4 per day....
Arkansas.....	1st Monday in Sept.....	3,500	2....	6 per day....
California.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	6,000	4....	8 per day....
Colorado.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	5,000	2....	6 per day....
Connecticut.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	4,000	2....	\$300 per session
Delaware.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	2 000	4....	3 per day....
Florida.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	3,500	4....	6 per day....
Georgia.....	1st Wednesday in October..	3,000	2....	4 per day....
Idaho.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	3,000	4....	5 per day....
Illinois.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	6,000	4....	5 per day....
Indiana.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	5,000	4....	6 per day....
Iowa.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	3,000	2....	\$500 per session
Kansas.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	3,000	2....	3 per day....
Kentucky.....	1st Monday in August.....	5,000	4....	5 per day....
Louisiana.....	Tu. after 3d Mon. in April..	4,000	4....	4 per day ..
Maine.....	2d Monday in September..	2,000	2....	\$150 per session
Maryland.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	4,500	4....	5 per day....
Massachusetts....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	8,000	1....	\$750 per session
Michigan.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	4,000	2....	3 per day....
Minnesota.....	Tu. a'fter 1st Mon. in Nov..	5,000	2....	5 per day....
Mississippi.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	4,000	4....	\$300 per session
Missouri.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	5,000	4....	5 per day....
Montana.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	5,000	4....	6 per day....
Nebraska.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	2,500	2....	5 per day....
Nevada.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	5,000	4....	8 per day....
New Hampshire..	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	2,000	2....	\$200 per session
New Mexico.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	2,600	4....	4 per day....
New Jersey.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	10,000	3....	\$500 per session
New York.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	10,000	3....	\$1,500 per session
North Carolina..	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	3,000	4....	4 per day....
North Dakota....	.....	3,000	2....	5 per day....
Ohio.....	2nd Tuesday in October....	8,000	2....	\$600 per session
Oklahoma.....	.....	2 600	4....	4 per day....
Oregon ..	1st Monday in June	1,500	4....	3 per day....
Pennsylvania....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	10,000	4....	\$1,500 per session
Rhode Island....	1st Wednesday in April....	3,000	1....	1 per day....
South Carolina..	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	3,500	2....	5 per day....
South Dakota....	.....	2,500	2....	5 per day....
Tennessee.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	4,000	2....	4 per day....
Texas.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	4,000	2....	5 per day....
Utah.....	1st Monday in August.....	2,600	4....	4 per day....
Vermont.....	1st Tuesday in September..	1,500	2....	3 per day....
Virginia.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	5,000	4....	\$360 per session
Washington.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	4,000	4....	5 per day....
West Virginia....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	2,700	4....	4 per day....
Wisconsin.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	5,000	2....	\$500 per session
Wyoming.....	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov..	2,500	4....	5 per day....

Candidates in the Twenty-Sixth Presidential Campaign, 1888.

At the twenty-sixth presidential election the candidates were Benjamin Harrison, lawyer and congressman; Levi P. Morton, merchant and banker; Grover Cleveland, lawyer and governor; Allen G. Thurman, lawyer and senator; Clinton B. Fisk, real estate dealer; John A. Brooks,

clergyman; Rob't H. Cowdrey, druggist; W. H. T. Wakefield; Alson J. Streeter, agriculturalist; C. E. Cunningham; Belva A. Lockwood, lawyer; Chas. S. Welles, James L. Curtis, D. P. Wigginton, Albert E. Redstone and John Calvin. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1888—Twenty-Sixth Presidential Election—Harrison Chosen. Republicans Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Presi- dent and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
38 States, Entitled to 401 Electoral Votes.	Republican....	Benjamin Harrison.....	20..	5,441,902	233..	.....
		and Levi P. Morton.....	.....	.....	.....	233..
	Democratic....	Grover Cleveland.....	18..	5,538,560	168..	.....
		and Allen G. Thurman.....	.....	.....	.....	168..
	Prohibition and Anti-Secrecy.	Clinton B. Fisk.....	.....	249,937	.....	.....
		and John A. Brooks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United Labor..	Rob't H. Cowdrey.....	.....	2,826	.....	.....
		and W. H. T. Wakefield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Union Labor..	Alson J. Strecter.....	.....	147,521	.....	.....
		and C. E. Cunningham. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Equal Rights..	Belva A. Lockwood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		and Chas. Welles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	American.....	James L. Curtis.....	.....	1,521	.....	.....
		and D. P. Wigginton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Reform	Albert E. Redstone.....	.....	13,254	.....	.....
	and John Calvin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	8 Pol. Parties. .	.....	38	11,395,521	401	401

Harrison elected President; Morton elected Vice-President.

Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks were also the candidates of the Anti-Secrecy or National Christian Association party.

Cal., Colo., Ill., Ind., Ia., Kan., Me., Pa., Mass., Mich., Neb., Nev., N. Y., N. H., Ohio, Ore., R. I., Vt., Minn. and Wis. voted for Harrison; Ala., Ark., Conn., Del., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., Mo., N. J., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas, Va. and W. Va. voted for Cleveland.

1889-1891—Fifty-First Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	88
No. of Democrats in Senate.....	37
No. of Republicans in the Senate.....	51
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	49

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	332
No. of Democrats in House Rep	155
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....	176
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....	279

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Benjamin Harrison
Vice-President.....	Levi P. Morton of N. Y.
Sec'y of State.....	James G. Blaine of Me.
Sec'y of Treas. {	William Windom of Minn.
	Chas. Foster of Ohio.
Sec'y of War... ..	Redfield Proctor of Vt.
Sec'y of Navy.....	Benj. F. Tracy of N. Y.
Sec'y of Interior....	John W. Noble of Wis.
Postmaster-Gen.....	John Wanamaker, Pa.
Att'y-General.....	Wm. H. Miller, Ind.
Sec'y of Agriculture..	Jeremiah Rusk, Wis.
Speaker, House Representatives	Thomas B. Reed of Me.

Foreign Countries, Religion and Government. 111

1891-1893—Fifty-Second Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....	88
No. of Republicans in Senate.....	47
No. of Democrats in Senate....	39
No. of Independents in Senate.....	2
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....	57

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....	332
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....	233
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....	88
No. of Farmers' Alliance in House Rep....	9
No. of Vacancies.....	2
No. Lawyers in House of Rep.....	291

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....	Benjamin Harrison
Vice-President....	Levi P. Morton of N. Y.
Sec'y of State.....	John W. Foster of Ind.
Sec'ys of Treas {	Wm. Windom of Minn. Chas. Foster of Ohio.
Sec'y of War.....	Redfield Proctor of N. Y.
Sec'y of Navy.....	Benjamin F. Tracy of N. Y.
Sec'y of Interior.....	John W. Noble of Mo.
Sec'y of Agriculture.....	Jeremiah Rusk, Wis.
Postmaster-General.....	John Wanamaker, Pa.
Att'y-General.....	W. H. Miller of Ind.
Speaker, House Representatives	Thomas B. Reed of Me.

Principal Countries—Population, Area, Religion and Government.

COUNTRY.	Population	Date of Census	Area in square Miles.	Inhab' to Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Prevailing Religion.	Form of Govern-ment.
China, incl'd'g Corea, Est	414,000,000	1890	4,300,401	96.2	Peking.....	Buddhic..	*Emp
India.....	287,223,431	1891	1,560,160	184.0	Calcutta.....	Hindoo...	*Emp
Russia, estimated.....	117,561,874	1890	8,660,282	13.0	St. Petersburg	Greek Ch.	*Emp
United States.....	52,654,302	1890	3,501,409	17.9	Washington..	Protestant	¶Rep
Germany.....	49,428,470	1890	208,738	236.7	Berlin.....	Protestant	†Mon
Austria-Hungary.....	41,358,886	1890	140,942	171.0	Vienna.....	Catholic..	†Mon
Japan.....	40,718,677	1891	147,655	275.0	Tokio.....	Buddhic..	*Emp
Turkish Empire, Est....	39,212,000	1893	1,609,240	24.3	Constant'ople.	Moham'd'n	†Mon
France.....	38,343,192	1891	204,092	187.8	Paris.....	Catholic..	¶Rep
Great Britain & Ireland	38,104,973	1891	120,973	314.9	London.....	Protestant	†Mon
Italy, estimated.....	30,535,848	1892	110,623	276.4	Rome.....	Catholic..	†Mon
Spain.....	17,565,632	1887	197,670	88.0	Madrid.....	Catholic..	†Mon
Brazil.....	14,002,335	1888	3,209,878	43.0	Rio de Janeiro	Catholic..	¶Rep
Mexico, estimated.....	11,642,720	1891	767,005	15.1	Mexico.....	Catholic..	¶Rep
Persia, estimated.....	9,000,000	1891	628,000	14.3	Teheran.....	Moham'd'n	†Mon
Belgium.....	6,195,355	1892	11,373	548.2	Brussels.....	Catholic..	†Mon
Bavaria.....	5,594,982	1890	29,282	191.6	Munich.....	Catholic..	†Mon
British America.....	4,833,239	1891	3,315,647	1.5	Ottawa.....	Protestant	†Mon
Sweden.....	4,806,865	1892	170,979	28.7	Stockholm....	Protestant	†Mon
Portugal.....	4,708,178	1881	34,038	138.3	Lisbon.....	Catholic..	†Mon
Holland.....	4,669,576	1892	12,648	369.2	The Hague....	Protestant	†Mon
Argentine.....	4,257,000	1892	1,125,086	3.6	Buenos Ayres.	Catholic..	¶Rep
Australia.....	3,935,494	1889	3,175,117	1.2	.....	Protestant	†Mon
Colombia.....	3,878,600	1881	504,773	9.9	Bogota.....	Catholic..	¶Rep
Peru.....	3,049,945	1876	503,718	6.0	Lima.....	Catholic..	¶Rep
Switzerland.....	2,917,754	1888	15,976	182.6	Berne.....	Protestant	†Con
Chile, estimated.....	2,867,375	1892	293,970	9.7	Santiago.....	Catholic..	¶Rep
Venezuela.....	2,323,527	1891	593,943	3.9	Caraccas....	Catholic..	¶Rep
Bolivia, estimated.....	2,300,000	1889	772,548	2.9	Sucre.....	Catholic..	¶Rep
Greece.....	2,187,208	1889	25,041	87.0	Athens.....	Greek Ch.	†Mon
Denmark.....	2,185,335	1890	15,289	143.0	Copenhagen..	Protestant	†Mon
Wurtemberg.....	2,036,522	1890	7,528	270.5	Stuttgart.....	Protestant	†Mon
Norway.....	2,000,917	1891	124,445	16.1	Christiania..	Protestant	†Mon
Baden.....	1,657,867	1890	5,821	248.0	Carlsruhe....	Catholic..	¶G. D.
Guatemala.....	1,460,017	1890	46,800	31.1	N. Guatemala	Catholic..	¶Rep
Ecuador.....	1,271,861	1890	120,000	10.5	Quito.....	Catholic..	¶Rep
Liberia, estimated.....	1,068,000	1890	14,360	74.3	Monrovia....	Protestant	¶Rep
Hesse.....	992,883	1890	2,966	334.8	Darmstadt....	Protestant	¶G. D.
Uruguay.....	728,447	1892	72,110	10.1	Montevideo..	Catholic..	¶Rep
San Salvador.....	651,130	1886	7,225	90.0	San Salvador.	Catholic..	¶Rep
San Domingo.....	610,000	1888	18,045	34.0	San Domingo.	Catholic..	¶Rep
Hayti, estimated.....	572,000	1890	10,204	56.0	Pt.-au-Prince	Catholic..	¶Rep
Paraguay, estimated....	480,000	1893	98,000	4.8	Asuncion.....	Catholic..	¶Rep
Honduras, estimated....	396,048	1889	43,000	9.0	Tegucigalpa..	Catholic..	¶Rep
Nicaragua, estimated...	312,845	1889	49,500	6.0	Managua.....	Catholic..	¶Rep
Costa Rica.....	243,205	1892	23,000	10.5	San Jose.....	Catholic..	¶Rep
Hawaii, estimated.....	90,000	1892	6,640	13.5	Honolulu.....	Protestant	§P. G.

*Emp, Empire; †Mon, Monarchy; ‡Con, Confederation; §P. G., Provisional Govern-ment; ¶G. D., Grand Duchy; ¶Rep, Republic,

112 **Twenty-Seventh Presidential Election.**

Candidates in the Twenty-Seventh Presidential Campaign, 1892.

At the twenty-seventh presidential election the candidates were Grover Cleveland, lawyer; Adlai E. Stevenson, lawyer; Benjamin Harrison, lawyer; Whitelaw Reld, journalist; James B. Weaver, lawyer; James B. Field, John Bidwell, James B. Cranfill, Simon Wing, Charles H. Matchett. The election resulted as follows:

November, 1892—Twenty-Seventh Presidential Election—Cleveland Chosen. Democrats Victorious.

No. of States and No. of Electoral Votes.	Names of the Political Parties in the Contest.	Candidates for Pres- ident and Vice- President.	No. of States Voting.	Total Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes Cast for President.	Electoral Votes Cast for Vice-Pres.
44 States, Entitled to 444 Electora'l Votes.	Democratic ...	Grover Cleveland.....	23	5,556,533.	277	
		and Adlai E. Stevenson				277..
	Republican ...	Benjamin Harrison	16	5,175,577.	145	
		and Whitelaw Reid..				145..
	People's.....	James B. Weaver.....	5	1,122,045.	22	
		and James G. Field				22..
	Prohibition....	John Bidwell		279,191.		
		and James B. Cranfill..				
	Socialistic Labor.	Simon Wing		21,191.		
		and Charles H. Matchett.....				
Totals. | 5 Pol. Parties. | .....			44	12,154,537	444	444

Cleveland elected President; Hendricks elected Vice-President.
Cleveland received the electoral vote in the following States:
Alabama..11 Indiana...15 North Car..11
Arkansas..8 Kentucky..13 North Dak..1
California..8 Louisiana..8 South Car...9
Conn.....6 Maryland..8 Tennessee..12
Delaware..3 Mississippi..9 Texas.....15
Florida....4 Missouri...17 Virginia...12
Georgia...13 N.Jersey..10 West Va....6
Illinois...24 New York..36 Wisconsin..12

Harrison secured the electoral vote in the following States:
California...1 Montana...3 Penn.....32
Iowa.....13 Nebraska..8 Rhode Isl'd..4
Maine.....6 New Hamp.4 South Dak..4
Mass.....15 North Dak..1 Vermont...4
Michigan..14 Ohio.....23 Washington..4
Minnesota..9 Oregon....3 Wyoming...3
Weaver secured the Electoral Vote in the following States:
Colorado...4 Kansas...10 North Dak...1
Idaho.....3 Nevada....3 Oregon.....1

1893-1895—Fifty-Third Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.
No. of Members in Senate.....85
No. of Democrats in Senate..... 44
No. Republicans in Senate.....38
No. Populists in Senate.....3
No. of Lawyers in Senate.....57

In House of Representatives.
No. of Members in House Rep. ... 356
No. of Democrats in House Rep.....219
No. of Republicans in House Rep.....127
No. of Populists in House Rep.....10
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....227

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.
President.....Grover Cleveland
Vice-President...Adlai E. Stevenson of Ill.
Sec'y of State...Walter Q. Gresham of Ill.
Sec'y of Treas.....John G. Carlisle of Ky.
Sec'y of War....Daniel S. Lamont of N. Y.
Sec'y of Navy...Hilary A. Herbert of Ala.
Sec'y of Interior.....Hoke Smith of Ga.
Postmaster-Gen..Wilson S. Bissell of N. Y.
Sec'y of Agriculture.....Julius S. Morton
Att'y-General.....Richard Olney of Mass.
Speaker, House of Representatives.....
.....Chas. F. Crisp of Ga.

1895-1897—Fifty-Fourth Congress of the United States.

Political Complexion of Senate.

No. of Members in Senate.....
No. of Democrats in Senate.....
No. of Republicans in the Senate.....
No. of Populists in Senate.....
No. of Lawyers in Senate.

In House of Representatives.

No. of Members in House Rep.....
No. of Democrats in House Rep
No. Republicans in House Rep.....
No. of Populists in House Rep.....
No. of Lawyers in House Rep.....

Pres., Vice-Pres. and Cabinet Officers.

President.....
Vice-President.....
Sec'y of State.....
Sec'y of Treas. {
Sec'y of War.....
Sec'y of Navy.....
Sec'y of Interior.....
Postmaster-Gen.....
Att'y-General.....
Sec'y of Agriculture.....
Speaker, House Representatives.....

1894. Single Tax. A prominent question before the public at the present time is the subject of taxation, many people being of the opinion that revenue should be raised by a tax, called a tariff on goods imported into the country, while others incline to the thought that it should come from a tax on incomes and the products of industry. A large number of people believe that a better method than any yet devised will be by putting the entire tax on land. Their reasons are outlined in the following:

Argument in Behalf of Single Tax.

The advocates of the single tax theory claim that there are certain things in nature that belong of right to every human being. Among these are air, water and land.

That it should never be possible for an individual, because he arrived first in a certain locality, to appropriate all the air of that vicinity; that it should not be possible to control all the water; and in like manner it is not right to monopolize all the land. This conclusion is arrived at from thought of the injustice of a land system that permits of exclusive ownership of the enormously large landed estates in Europe, in many cases of over 100,000 acres together in one body of land, under one ownership. Much of this immense area is often allowed to run wild, as a sporting ground for the owner and his friends who may wish to engage in the amusement of shooting deer, foxes and rabbits. And all this in densely populated countries, where the masses are unable to buy or own a foot of the soil.

Added to the enormous individual ownership of land by a few persons in foreign countries, and all the land rapidly passing into few hands in Europe and America, investigation shows that the tax for the support of the government is being placed on household goods and personal effects of the common people, while the rich landlords are allowed to go comparatively free of taxation.

After a careful study of the economic conditions existing in Europe and America, Henry George issued in 1881 a small book entitled "The Land Question," which has since that time directed public attention to land monopoly.

Adam Smith and others had written upon this question, but it was left for Henry George to arouse interest on the subject in such manner as to cause the formation of numerous single tax clubs throughout the country, the purpose of which is to devise a simple, equitable method of taxation and stop the present rapid drift of land into the possession of the few.

As a means of securing equitable taxation, it is proposed to tax only the rentable value of land, this being sufficient to provide all the revenue which may be required by taxation. The tax thus being wholly raised from land is called a "Single Tax."

As now promulgated, the advocates of the single tax theory do not discourage land ownership. They simply propose that the rents of all land shall go to the government, but the revenue from all improvements on the land shall go to the owner of the land.

To determine what the tax should be, the assessor will be governed by the selling value of bare land in the vicinity without improvements. In the absence of any knowledge as to how land rents in that neighborhood, he will charge five per cent per annum interest

114 Expense to Farmers of Single Tax.

on the selling price. Thus, if unimproved land sells at \$20 per acre, the inference is that such land would rent for \$1 per acre. This is the tax. Under this plan the well equipped farm, provided with houses, barns, fences, water supply, etc., which would rent with improvements for \$3 per acre, would be supposed to rent with no improvements for \$1 per acre; so that the farmer's tax on 160 acres would be \$160.

Should a city grow up near this farm, and the land immediately adjoining sell for three hundred dollars per acre, then this land, worth also \$300 per acre, should pay as much in rent as the interest would be on \$300 at 5 per cent, if the land was sold. The annual interest on \$300 would be \$15. Thus selling price would determine rental value. Land worth \$300 per acre would pay an annual tax of \$15 per acre. Land worth \$400 per acre would pay \$20 an acre, annual tax, and so on. Not a very heavy tax to poor people in the suburbs who occupy their small lots, but heavier to the speculator whose large number of acres lies idle. Should the city spread over the farm and the land get to be worth \$10,000 per acre, the annual tax would be \$500 per acre. Should the bare land be appraised as worth one million dollars per acre, the annual tax on that land per acre would be \$50,000.

The advocates of this method of taxation claim that single tax would be no oppression even to the rich. The owner of the million dollar acre could put a building on that land, and get annually one hundred thousand dollars in rent. No tax would be placed on the building and none is placed on the personal

property or income of the owner of this building. It is only on the land.

All manufacturing industries and personal property made by labor, it is proposed, shall be exempt from taxes.

The claim is that land made by the Creator should never be appropriated by one or more persons to the exclusion of all others. If the land is valuable it is because people by settlement around it have made it so, that therefore the revenue of the land should go to the people to whom it naturally belongs, but individuals may own land, may possess all the improvements and have all the revenues that come from these improvements, and thus their enterprise and the product of their industry shall never be taxed.

The advocates of single tax favor absolutely free trade, because after taking the rental value of all land they assert no other tax is necessary in order to support the government. Relieved of all tax on personal property of every kind, they assert every person is encouraged to be industrious, to build and to manufacture. At the same time, relieved of tariff tax and all other tax, while wages would be high goods would be low in price.

To place the tax entirely on land tends to the breaking up of large estates, prevents monopoly, simplifies the method of taxation and places the tax only on those who are amply able to pay it. That whatever reforms may be enacted, if land monopoly is allowed to go forward it is only a question of brief time when the masses will be enslaved and their masters will be the large owners of land.

Staple Agricultural Products of Industry in the Year 1889,
In the United States.

Name.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Value per Acre.	Bushels per Acre.
Wheat.....	36,087,154	...399,262,000	...\$334,773,687	...*\$9.25....	...†12.0...
Corn.....	71,970,762	..1,489,971,000	...754,433,451	... *9.47....	...†14.1....
Oats.....	25,431,369	...523,621,000	...222,048,486	... *8.16....	...†26.6....

*Average value from 1880 to 1889. †Average number of bushels from 1880 to 1889

Name of Animal.	Number.	Average Price.	Total Value.
Horses.....	...14,056,750...	...\$67.00...	...\$941,823,222...
Milch Cows.....	...16,019,591...	...21.62...	...346,397,900...
Oxen and Other Cattle.....	...39,875,648...	...14.76...	...544,127,908...
Mules.....	...2,296,532...	...77.88...	...178,847,370...
Sheep.....	...43,431,136...	...2.50...	...108,397,447...
Hogs.....	...50,625,106...	.....	.....

Presidents of the United States—Where Born, Term of Office, When Died, Etc.

NAME.	Resi- de'ee	Born.	Inst'd into Office.	Age at that time.	Term of Office.	Died.	Age at Death.	Of What Died.
Geo. Washington	Va ..	..1732	..1789	..57	8 years....	Dec. 14, 1799	..68	Ac. Laryn'itis
John Adams.....	Mass	..1735	..1797	..62	4 years....	July 4, 1826	..91	Old Age.....
Thos. Jefferson..	Va ..	..1743	..1801	..58	8 years....	July 4, 1826	..83	Old Age.....
James Madison...	Va ..	..1751	..1809	..58	8 years....	June 23, 1836	..85	Old Age.....
James Monroe...	Va ..	..1758	..1817	..58	8 years....	July 14, 1831	..72	Old Age.....
John Q. Adams...	Mass	..1767	..1825	..58	4 years....	Feb. 23, 1848	..80	Paralysis....
Andrew Jackson..	Tenn	..1767	..1829	..62	8 years....	June 8, 1848	..78	Dropsy
M. Van Buren....	N.Y.	..1782	..1837	..55	4 years....	July 24, 1862	..80	Old Age.....
Wm. H. Harrison	Ohio	..1773	..1841	..68	1 month ..	April 4, 1841	..68	Polit'l Ov'w'k
John Tyler.....	Va..	..1790	..1841	..51	3 y. 11mo.	Jan. 17, 1861	..73	Apoplexy
James K. Polk...	Tenn	..1795	..1845	..50	4 years....	June 15, 1849	..54	Cholera
Zachary Taylor..	La..	..1784	..1849	..65	1y. 4m.5d.	July 9, 1850	..66	Bilious Diso'r
Millard Fillmore.	N. Y.	..1800	..1850	..50	2y.7m.26d.	Mar. 8, 1874	..74	Paralysis
Franklin Pierce..	N. H.	..1804	..1853	..49	4 years....	Oct. 8, 1869	..65	Gastritis
James Buchanan.	Penn	..1791	..1857	..66	4 years....	June 1, 1868	..77	Pl.Pneumo'ia
Abra'm Lincoln*.	Ill...	..1809	..1861	..52	4y.1m.10d.	April 15, 1865	..56	Bullet Wound
Andrew Johnson..	Tenn	..1808	..1865	..57	3y.10m20d	July 31, 1875	..67	Paralysis.....
Ulysses S. Grant..	Ill...	..1822	..1869	..47	8 years....	July 23, 1885	..63	Caneer
R. B. Hayes.....	Ohio	..1822	..1877	..55	4 years....	July 17, 1893	..71	Neuralgia....
Japies A. Garfield†	Ohio	..1831	..1881	..50	6 m. 15d..	Sept. 19, 1881	..50	Bullet Wound
C. A. Arthur.....	N.Y.	..1830	..1881	..51	3y.5m.15d.	Nov. 18, 1886	..56	Apoplexy.....
Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	..1837	..1885	..48	4 years....
Benj. Harrison...	Ind..	..1833	..1889	..56	4 years....
Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	..1837	..1893	..56
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Burial Places of Presidents of the United States.

WHERE THEY PASSED THEIR LAST HOURS.

NAME.	Where Died.	Where Buried.
Geo. Washington	Mount Vernon.....	Mount Vernon, Va.....
John Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	Beneath Unitarian Church at Quincy, Mass.
Thomas Jefferson	Monticello, Va.....	Near Monticello, Va.....
James Madison..	Montpelier, Va.....	Center of a large field at Montpelier, Va..
James Monroe...	New York, N. Y.....	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.....
John Q. Adams...	Washington, D. C....	Beneath Unitarian Church at Quincy, Mass.
Andrew Jackson..	Hermitage, Tenn.....	Hermitage, 11 miles from Nashville, Tenn.
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.....	Kinderhook, N. Y.....
Wm. H. Harrison	Washington, D. C....	North Bend, O. 15 miles west of Cincinnati.
John Tyler.....	Richmond, Va.....	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.....
James K. Polk....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Garden of homestead at Nashville, Tenn....
Zachary Taylor..	Washington, D. C....	Frankfort, Ky.....
Millard Fillmore.	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.....
Franklin Pierce..	Coneord, N. H.....	Old Cemetery, Coneord, N. H.....
James Buchanan.	Wheatland, Pa....	Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster, Pa..
Abra'm Lincoln*	Washington, D. C....	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.....
Andrew Johnson..	Greenville, Tenn.....	Greenville, Tenn.....
Ulysses S. Grant..	Mt. McGregor, N. Y...	Riverside Park, N. Y.....
R. B. Hayes.....	Fremont, Ohio.....	Fremont, Ohio.....
Jas. A. Garfield†.	Long Branch, N. J....	Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.....
C. A. Arthur.....	New York, N. Y.....	Albany, N. Y.....
Grover Cleveland	.....	.....
Benj'mn Harrison	.....	.....
.....
.....

*Abraham Lincoln died from the effects of a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., on the evening of April 14, 1865.

†President Garfield was shot by Charles J. Guiteau at Washington, July 2, 1881, and died at Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 19, 1881. For this crime Guiteau was hanged at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882.

1886. Eight Hour Agitation. In 1857 the time of factory and mechanical labor in the United States was generally reduced from twelve to ten hours. Since that period, the usual working time, in nearly all the trades and manufactories for employes, has been ten hours, each working day. In these past forty years labor saving machinery has been introduced into all departments of industry more rapidly than in all the history of the world heretofore. Machinery, the eight-hour advocates claim, running ten hours daily, has taken the place of the workmen. The workmen stand in idleness. Pauperism, crime, and anarchistic conditions are the result. As a remedy for these disturbances the reformer makes the following

Argument for Shorter Hours.

That primitive man, having few labor saving appliances, was compelled to labor long hours each day in order to procure the simple necessities of life. That with the introduction of machinery we have reduced daily labor from sixteen hours to fourteen, to twelve and to ten hours. That by the same law we must continue to shorten daily time of labor until, probably in the future, aided by machinery, all the ordinary mechanical requirements of the country can be performed in a comparatively short time of labor each day.

As machinery has come forward in late years, it has been appropriated by wealthy corporations for their own profit, and as it has been placed in position, the ten-hour system has been continued, while workmen have been discharged—all over the world.

The people out of employment have been unable to buy and consume the products of industry, consequently, aided by machinery running each day ten hours, it has been possible to make a great overproduction in all lines of manufacture, which has resulted in cutting down prices and wages and a continuous discharge of laboring people.

The following is given as an illustration; ten men are daily working each ten hours, turning out 10,000 yards of cloth per day, at a cost to the factory of \$20 a day for these men. A machine comes that will do the work of two men. It would be possible now to reduce daily time to eight hours, make the same amount of cloth each day—and continue to pay for eight hours \$20 a day—charging the expense of the machine to the workmen. Instead of doing this, however, the machine is introduced, the ten-hour plan is continued, two men are discharged, and the manufacturer thinks he is \$4 ahead per day by saving that amount, which would be paid to those men. Another machine, and two more men are discharged. Yet another machine, and two more men go

out, while the four remaining men continue, with the machines working each day ten hours.

The six men who have been discharged form a union and gradually begin to conspire against the owner of the factory and the people who are accumulating wealth. These men in idleness become desperate. Some resort to crime, to drink, to gambling and to suicide. Others turn to politics, and official positions having salary attached, resorting to any device which will enable them to get positions.

Strikes, tramps, robbery, murder and dangerous conditions become common.

The factory from which the men have been discharged in order that the proprietors may make greater profit, passes into the hands of strikers, and the owners are in doubt whether they can continue in business. The eight hour advocates claim that all these disturbances would have been avoided by a shortening of the hours in daily factory labor, permitting the laboring people to continue at work with the machines, instead of discharging them into idleness, pauperism and anarchy.

In shortening hours, they assert there is no necessity for lessening the pay, especially when the quantity of goods produced is fully up to the amount which was made before the advent of the machine. That the workmen should pay for and have the advantage of the machine and thus it will be a blessing instead of an oppression.

The friends of shorter hours claim that they should be shortened to correspond with the productive power of machinery; that the productive power of the country should not exceed the ability to consume; that to maintain this balance, factory hours should be shortened; and one of the most important of the reforms to be inaugurated will be the shortening of daily time in mechanical labor to a point such that all may have a chance to work.

Political Issues, 1894. Free Trade. Free Trade is the doctrine that trade should be unrestricted by any regulation or interference from the government. Advocates of free trade claim that the commerce of our country with other nations should be as free as commerce between the various States of the Union, but as a tariff on imports is a convenient way of raising a revenue, the free trader believes in a tariff sufficient to raise the necessary revenue with the least restriction on foreign commerce, without attempting to protect home industries. The following are some of the important arguments in favor of free trade:

Argument in Behalf of Free Trade.

Every man has a natural right to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, all attempts to interfere with this right resulting in an artificial commercial condition.

Labor, production, manufacture and commerce, will regulate themselves best if not interfered with.

A nation should engage in industries which are natural to it.

If other nations can produce articles cheaper than we can, it is unwise to make them at home and waste the strength that could be more profitably given to other pursuits.

Protection benefits a minority at the expense of the majority.

Free trade between the several States of the Union has proved beneficial, and

free trade with foreign nations would prove equally advantageous.

It is claimed that it is untrue that foreigners pay part of our taxes on account of protection; that high wages are due to natural advantages, not to protection, and in any case with free trade, living would cost much less and wages would go as far as before.

That it is unjust to tax the whole country to pay large profits on invested capital.

A large number of people are free traders in the sense of favoring a tariff for revenue only, while others favor a tariff for revenue and also for the protection of home industries. See "Arguments for Protection."

Woman Suffrage. At the National Equal Rights Convention held at Des Moines, Ia., May 5, 1888, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood was placed in nomination for the presidency. The following are among the reasons given why women should be allowed the right to vote:

That the privilege of making laws by which we shall be governed is an inherent right belonging to the female as well as the male sex.

That no reason exists why women may not as well make the laws for men as that men shall make laws for women.

As women are as ready to learn and comprehend as men, that therefore no reason exists why women may not intelligently exercise the right of suffrage.

The exercise of the suffrage would cause woman to take a wider range of reading and thought; therefore, if given the right of voting on all questions of public policy, she would be intellectually improved.

As woman's moral perception is strong, so her vote would be on the side of right.

Women would require, demand and supply, if necessary, a respectable place in which to vote. Much of the evil surroundings of the present voting places would therefore be abolished.

As woman's presence and influence

among men tends to elevate and improve, so women's association among men in the political arena would tend to remove much corruption at present existing in politics.

Women would no more become unfitted for motherhood and household duties were she allowed to express her opinion at the ballot box, than would man become a bad husband and father because he votes.

The opening of full suffrage to women will open many vocations and possibilities to her for the procuring of an honest support which are at present denied.

To refuse a cultivated, intelligent woman who may be a large property owner the right to vote on questions often concerning her property and the welfare of her children, while ignorant and debased men whose vote can be bought with a glass of grog are allowed to vote her rights away, is an injustice so plainly evident as to admit of no discussion.

Republican Platform. The National Republican Convention convened at Minneapolis, Minn., June 7, 1892, and placed in nomination, for a second presidential term, Benjamin Harrison. The resolutions adopted by the convention included the following declarations:

Declared for the protection of home industries.

Denounced the Democrats for endeavoring to destroy the tariff laws.

Advocated the policy of reciprocity with foreign nations.

Demanded the use of both gold and silver as standard money.

Favored allowing every citizen to vote free and unmolested.

Denounced the inhuman outrages on American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States.

Advocated the construction of a navy.

Favored more stringent laws for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract importation.

Favored legislation protecting from accident railroad employes and those engaged in mining and manufacturing.

Sympathized with the cause of home rule in Ireland.

Protested against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

Declared for liberty of speech and the press.

Opposed combinations of capital for arbitrary control of trade.

Approved of giving free postal delivery service to towns and rural communities.

Favored the enforcement of laws relating to civil service.

Favored the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

Claimed that the remaining Territories should be admitted to the Union at the earliest possible moment, and that the federal office-holders appointed in the Territories should be selected from the residents thereof.

Pledged to the veteran soldiers a recognition of their just claims.

Favored Congress enacting legislation aiding the World's Columbian Exposition.

Sympathized with all legitimate efforts to lessen the evils of intemperance.

Democratic Platform. The Democratic National Convention for the nomination of a presidential candidate met at Chicago, June 21, 1892, and selected Grover Cleveland as the presidential nominee. The platform of principles adopted by the delegates favored and opposed as follows:

Opposed federal control of elections, proposed by the Force Bill.

Denounced the Republican protection as a fraud, and declared that the Federal Government had no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only.

Denounced the McKinley tariff law and promised its repeal should the Democratic party be successful.

Called attention to the fact that after thirty years of taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural supplies the homes and farms of the country were mortgaged for over \$2,500,000,000.

Opposed trusts and combinations of capital designed to secure more than their just share of the joint produce of capital and labor.

Denounced the Sherman act of 1890 and favored the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country.

Recommended the repeal of the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues.

Favored reform of the civil service and promised to enforce laws concerning same.

Favored the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of National defense.

Condemned the oppression practiced by the Russian Government on Lutherans and Jews.

Sympathized with the cause of home rule in Ireland.

Demanded the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration.

Favored just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, widows and dependents.

Opposed State interference with parental rights in the education of children.

Favored legislation protecting the lives and limbs of railway employes.

Favored abolishing the sweating system and convict labor.

People's Party Platform. The People's Party assembled in national convention at Omaha, July 14, 1892, and placed in nomination for the presidency James B. Weaver. The principles of the party may be understood from the following:

Declared that should the government enter on the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, an amendment should be made to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service would be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent an increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

Demanded a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all public and private debts, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system.

Demanded free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Demanded that the amount of cir-

culating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

Demanded a graduated income tax.

Demanded that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government.

Demanded that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people.

Maintained that railroads, the telegraph, the telephone, like the post-office system, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Claimed that land being the heritage of the people, it should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Prohibition Platform. The Prohibitionists met in national convention at Cincinnati, June 29, 1892, and placed in nomination for the presidency John Bidwell of California. The platform of principles declared for the following:

Declared for the entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

Maintained that citizens should be allowed to vote regardless of sex.

Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign governments which levy tariff upon our products.

Favored railroads, telegraphs and other public corporations being controlled by the government.

Favored revision of and strict enforcement of our immigration laws.

Favored arbitration as the wisest and best method of settling national differences.

Favored the suppression of speculation in margins and formation of pools and trusts for the arbitrary advancement of prices.

Favored granting just pensions to disabled veterans of the Union army and navy, their widows and orphans.

Favored the American public schools and opposed any appropriation of public moneys for sectarian schools.

Independent People's Labor Platform. The convention assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, June 24, 1892, and approved the Republican ticket, as seen by the following endorsements:

Endorsed the administration of President Harrison.

Endorsed the McKinley Bill.

Endorsed protection to American labor.

Condemned the act of Grover Cleve-

land, while President, favoring the return of the rebel battle flags.

Condemned the act of Grover Cleveland vetoing the dependent pension bill.

Government Ownership. A large number of people express an opinion favorable to the nationalization of all those industries in which the people are generally interested. Included in these are street cars, the supply of water, heat and light in cities, the ownership of telephones, telegraphs, mines, railroads, and government control of banks. The arguments in favor include the following:

Railroads and Telegraphs.

As the people are admirably served in the postal service by government ownership, so in like manner the benefits now going to corporations and into private hands would go to the people.

Under government management the right of petition would always exist, and officials in control would be ever ready to arbitrate differences of opinion, as they would not be interested in reducing employees to the lowest possible wage in order that the corporation might pay large dividends and thus enhance their own salaries. Strikes and the consequent derangement of business would thus be avoided.

Under government management the hours of labor would be so regulated as to give all an opportunity to work. Instead of putting in the machine, running it long hours in the care of women and children, and discharging men into idleness, pauperism and anarchy, the hours of day labor would be shortened to a point such that all persons could work with the machine and thus earn the means of subsistence.

The grinding monopoly, they assert, now existing under the control of selfishness, that manipulates the legislation of the country, making laws for the capitalist, but none for the laboring people, would, under government ownership, be impossible, because the large element of selfishness and disregard for the rights of others that now rules the corporations would be abolished.

Again, they claim it is the duty of the government to protect every citizen by furnishing him the opportunity for employment, that he may have honorable means of sustaining himself.

That every person in society must have support either in criminal practice or in legitimate labor, that it is cheaper and greatly better to support the people in honest work than in prisons and poorhouses; to that end the wisest representatives of the people, in their capacity as legislators, must provide employment for those who are willing to work.

Banks and Banking.

As the regular and even circulation of money is a matter that concerns the people, so it is of the utmost importance that the strong hand of government control the manufacture, loaning and distribution of money. That it is the duty of the government to open depositories at all central points, wherein the people can safely deposit their savings and not be compelled to hide their money from fear of bank failure. Such hiding makes money scarce, interest high and business dull.

That the money so deposited by the people in the safe government bank should be loaned to borrowers, upon absolute security, at a low rate of interest, whatever profit there may be in the banking business to go to the government.

The advocates of government ownership of banks claim that the hundreds of millions of dollars lost to the people by broken banks would be saved to them; the hundreds of millions of dollars lost to the poor by derangement of business and being thrown out of work, the result of bank failure, would be saved; the rapid accumulation of money in the hands of the few who, with money in hand, take advantage of the bank failure and financial panic to buy property at a sacrifice, would be abolished, while the government bank that everybody trusts, that never breaks, would always be so full of money as to make loans possible at a very low interest; so low as to enable farmers and others to readily pay their debts, and so save as to enable them to accumulate the means by which they could give money to mechanics and others in the building of better homes and introducing other improvements in the rural districts which would give employment to hundreds of thousands of people who are out of employment.

That the government doing its own banking may thus reap enormous revenue, which could go towards relieving various industries of taxation and would carry forward great internal improvements, giving employment to large numbers of workmen, abolishing the tramp and the idler.

Primary Meetings and Political Conventions. 121

Suggestions About Voting.

It should be the privilege and the duty of all persons of mature age to express their opinion at the ballot box, unless such persons, for certain specific reasons, should be disqualified.

It is not only the duty but the imperative duty of every citizen to vote. All law and regulations in society are made by those persons who are in authority. As we are subject to the law which they make, it is of importance that we select those who will make the best law.

The Primary Meeting.

Two classes of meetings are generally essential to the clear expression of opinion in the selection of officers of the law. The first is a caucus or primary meeting, in which there is a general interchange of opinion as to which is the best political course to pursue. The second is a convention in which candidates are selected to be voted for.

The primary meeting is usually called for the purpose of selecting delegates to the convention. As the action taken in this primary meeting will largely determine the course which will be pursued at the convention, it is of vital importance that the voter attend the primary.

Sometimes a resolution is adopted in the primary meeting, requesting the delegates who are selected to attend the convention to vote for certain persons or measures in the convention. Those who are selected and accept as delegates to attend the convention are said to be "instructed" to work in accord with the resolutions which may be adopted by the caucus. Certain persons who may be greatly interested in selecting a delegation pledged to certain measures may have the caucus meeting filled with friends of such persons or

measures, in which case the primary is said to be "packed."

In that event other persons, who think differently, may call another primary meeting and select another set of delegates. It will be the duty of the committee on delegates in the convention to determine which set of delegates to admit to the convention.

The Convention.

The convention is called to place in nomination certain persons for office in the town, city, county, State, or nation.

The work of a political convention, briefly outlined, ordinarily consists of an examination of the credentials of the delegates by a committee from the convention, appointed for that purpose, followed by speeches, report of the committee on delegates, nomination speeches, and vote of the delegates on candidates proposed; followed by appointments of committees and selection of officers to continue in force the political organization which the convention represents; adoption of resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, etc. Sometimes, in conventions, delegates are selected also to be sent to other conventions.

Australian Ballot.

Full information concerning time, place, and conditions about elections can generally be obtained of the town, city, or county clerk.

In many of the States the Australian ballot law, or a slight change of the same, is in force.

This plan of voting has been introduced for the purpose of enabling the voter to express his opinion by the ballot without the interference of others. That the individual may know some of the specific directions we give elsewhere some of the directions to voters.

1894—Woman-Suffrage—The following are the laws to date in each of the several States relating to the political rights of women:

Colorado—In 1893 the people voted in favor of woman-suffrage.

Connecticut—Women vote for school officers.

Kansas—Women vote in municipal elections.

Michigan—A law passed in 1893 authorizing women to vote at municipal elections, but was declared unconstitutional by supreme court of Michigan

New York—Women vote for school officers.

Utah—Women voted until excluded by the Edmunds Law.

Washington—Women voted until excluded by a decision of the supreme court of Washington.

Wyoming—Women have full suffrage and vote for all officers, including presidential electors.

In the following States woman-suffrage exists chiefly in regard to taxation or the election of school officers: Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

122 Regulations About Voting. Different States.

Time Required for Residence in Each State in Order to Vote.

STATES.	Requirement as to Citizenship.	RESIDENCE IN		
		State.	County.	Voting Precinct.
Alabama.....	Citizens or declared intention.	1 year.....	3 months....	1 month...†
Arkansas	Citizens or declared intention.	1 year.....	6 months....	1 month...†
California	Actual citizens	1 year.....	90 days....	30 days...†
Colorado.....	Citizens or declared intention.	6 months..a..	90 days....	10 days...†
Connecticut.....	Actual citizens.....	1 year...b..	6 months....	6 months...†
Delaware.....	Actual county taxpayers	1 year...c.†	1 month....	Residence..†
Florida	Citizens or declared intention	1 year...d..	6 months....	Residence..
Georgia.....	Actual citizens.....	1 year.....	6 months....	.....
Idaho	Actual citizens.....	6 months....	30 days....	.....
Illinois.....	Actual citizens	1 year.....	90 days....	30 days...†
Indiana.....	Citizens or declared intention.	6 months..†	60 days....	30 days...†
Iowa.....	Actual citizens.....	6 months....	60 days....	Residence..†
Kansas.....	Citizens or declared intention.	6 months....	30 days....	30 days...†
Kentucky.....	Free white male citizens.....	1 year.....†	6 months....	60 days....
Louisiana.....	Citizens or declared intention.	1 year.....	6 months....	30 days....
Maine.....	Actual citizens.....	3 months....	3 months....	T.3 months†
Maryland.....	Actual citizens.....	1 year....	6 months....	1 day.....†
Massachusetts....	Actual citizens.	1 year...e..	.....	6 months..†
Michigan	Citizens or declared intention.	3 months..f..	.....	10 days...†
Minnesota.....	Citizens or declared intention.	4 months....	10 days....	10 days...†
Mississippi.....	Actual citizens.....	2 years...g..	1 year.....	1 year...†
Missouri.....	Citizens or declared intention	1 year...h..	60 days....	60 days...†
Montana.....	Actual citizens.....	1 year.....	30 days....	.....
Nebraska.....	Citizens or declared intention.	6 months..i..	40 days....	10 days...†
Nevada.....	Citizens or declared intention.	6 months....	30 days..	.....
New Hampshire...	Actual citizens	6 months....	.....	6 months...†
New Jersey.....	Actual citizens.....	1 year.....	5 months....	.....
New York.....	Actual citizens	1 year.....	4 months....	30 days...†
North Carolina...	Actual citizens	1 year.....	90 days....	.....
North Dakota....	Citizens or declared intention.	1 year...j..	6 months....	90 days...†
Ohio.....	Actual citizens.....	1 year....	30 days....	20 days...†
Oregon	Citizens or declared intention.	6 months..k.†	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	Actual citizens	1 year...l..	.....	2 months...†
Rhode Island....	Actual citizens	2 years	6 months....	T.6 months†
South Carolina...	Actual citizens	1 year.....	60 days....	.....
South Dakota....	Citizens or declared intention.	6 months....	30 days....	10 days...†
Tennessee.....	Actual citizens	1 year...†	6 months....	Residence..†
Texas.....	Citizens or declared intention.	1 year.....	6 months....	6 months...†
Vermont.....	Actual citizens	1 year.....	3 months....	3 months..†
Virginia.....	Actual citizens	1 year.....	3 months....	T.3 months
Washington.....	Actual citizens	1 year.....	90 days....	30 days...†
West Virginia....	Actual citizens	1 year.....	60 days....	Residence..†
Wisconsin.....	Citizens or declared intention.	1 year.....	.....	Residence..†
Wyoming.....	{ Citizens of United States, } { male or female..... }	1 year.....	60 days....	60 days...†

†No registration required.
‡Australian ballot law or a modification of it in force.
a. Citizen or alien who has declared intention 4 months previous to offering to vote.
b. Citizen of the United States who can read Constitution or statutes.
c. Citizen and paying county tax after age of 22.
d. Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention and paid capitation tax 2 years.
e. Citizen who can read Constitution in English, and write.
f. Foreign inhabitant must have declared intention under U. S. laws 6 months before election, and lived in State two and a half years.
g. Citizens of the United States who can

read or understand Constitution, after January 1, 1892.
h. Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention not less than 1 year or more than five before offering to vote.
i. Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention 30 days prior to election.
j. Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention 1 year, and civilized Indians.
k. Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention 1 year preceding election.
l. Citizen of the United States at least 1 month, and if 22 years old or more, must have paid tax within 2 years.

What Constitutes a Citizen.

A citizen, in the meaning of suffrage law, is a person who has been born in the United States and has lived here 21 years; or, if born in a foreign country, such person must have lived in the United States five years and have taken out full naturalization papers, which papers consist of a first paper, in which the person declares his "intention" to

become a citizen, and the second paper, which testifies to the fact that he has been a good citizen and has lived here the requisite length of time. "Actual citizens," referred to on another page, are those who have complied with the above requisitions. "Citizens of declared intention" are those who have taken out their first papers.

Qualifications Required for Voting.

The individual must be 21 years old and have remained in the State, county and precinct a certain length of time, in order to be entitled to vote. If born in a foreign country, in some States, the applicant for suffrage must have been a resident of the United States for five years before he can vote, and must have taken out full naturalization papers. In other States, after complying with the State law, he can vote if he has simply taken out his first papers, in which he declares his intention to become a citizen. Declaration of intention can be made upon immediate arrival in the United States.

In several States the Australian system of voting is in use. The requirements and

conditions of the Australian ballot law are given herewith. Those States having the Australian ballot, are designated by a dagger (†) in table elsewhere.

In several States the voter is denied the privilege of suffrage if he is a pauper, a convict, an Indian, a lunatic, a Chinaman, a duelist, a deserter, a better on elections, a briber, a non-taxpayer, or is unable to read.

Most States require that the name of the voter be registered before he is allowed to vote. Those States in which no registration is required are designated in table elsewhere.

Australian Ballot. Conditions of Voting.

Upon arrival at the voting place, if the challengers, who are seated beside the judges, are satisfied that the individual is entitled to vote, the voter is given, by one of the judges of election, one ballot, upon which are printed the tickets of all the regular candidates who are before the people to be voted for in that precinct, thus:

FORM OF BALLOT USED BY VOTERS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> DEMOCRATIC. | <input type="radio"/> REPUBLICAN. |
| For Governor. | For Governor. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> JOHN M. PALMER. | <input type="checkbox"/> JOSEPH W. FIFER. |
| For Lieut.-Gov. | For Lieut.-Gov. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ANDREW J. BELL. | <input type="checkbox"/> LYMAN B. RAY. |
| For Secy. of State. | For Secy. of State. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NEWELL D. RICKS. | <input type="checkbox"/> I. N. PEARSON. |

☐ **PROHIBITION.**

- For Governor.
- ☐ DAVID H. HART.
- For Lieut.-Gov.
- ☐ JOS. L. WHITLOCK
- For Secy. of State.
- ☐ JAMES R. HANNA.

With this ballot in hand the voter will retire to one of the booths and there, alone and unassisted, he can designate on the ballot the names of the candidates for whom he wishes to vote.

To vote a straight party ticket, he will mark in the circle at the left of the party ticket of his choice, with a lead pencil, which he will find in the booth, a cross similar to the letter **X**.

To vote a split ticket, leave the circle blank and make a cross in the square to the left of your choice. Or you can write in the name of any candidate of your choice in the blank space on the ticket, making a cross opposite thereto.

In voting on any proposition submitted to vote and printed on the ballot, make a cross **X** mark in the column opposite the headings "Yes" or "No," and your ballot will be counted "for" if you mark opposite "Yes," and "against" if you mark opposite "No."

To illustrate, in the following the voter may designate his vote by a cross mark thus:

Proposed amendment to the constitution giving judges a life term of office and making them appointive.	YES.	X
	NO.	

OBSERVE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS.

Do not erase or draw a line through the names printed on the ballot.

Before leaving the voting booth, fold your ballot so as to conceal the marks, and to expose the official endorsement on the back. Leave the booth and hand your ballot to the judge in charge of the ballot box, who, without marking it in any way, must deposit it in the box.

You will not be allowed to occupy a voting booth with another voter. You will

not be allowed to occupy a booth more than five minutes if others are waiting to vote. You will not be allowed to remain in the inclosed space more than ten minutes, and you must quit it as soon as you have voted. You will not be allowed to re-enter the inclosed space, after you have voted, during the election.

You will not be allowed to take a ballot from the polling place before the close of the election.

You will not be allowed to vote any ballot except the one you receive from the judges.

If you spoil a ballot in preparing it, you must return it and get another in place of it.

If you will declare upon oath that you cannot read the English language, or that by reason of physical disability you are un-

able to mark your ballot, upon request you will be assisted by two of the election officers, appointed for that purpose, of opposite political parties. These officers will mark your ballot as you direct.

Intoxication will not be regarded as physical disability, and if you are intoxicated you will receive no assistance in marking your ballot.

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and close at 4 o'clock in the evening. Between these hours you are entitled to absent yourself from your place of employment for a period of two hours, for the purpose of voting. You will not be liable to any penalty for your absence, nor shall any deduction be made from your wages or salary on that account; but you must ask for leave of absence before the day of election, and your employer may specify the hours during which you may be absent.

Facts for Foreigners to Understand about Voting.

Is entitled to vote, though born in a foreign country, if father took out naturalization papers before his children were 21 years old.

Is entitled to vote, though born on foreign soil, if born of American parents who were citizens of the United States at time of birth.

Is entitled to vote if born in the United States, even if parents are aliens born out of the United States and have never taken

out naturalization papers.

Is entitled to vote if 21 years old on the day of election.

Is entitled to vote, though an alien and cannot produce naturalization papers, if the applicant make oath that naturalization papers have been issued to him in due form, though he may not be able to name the court in which he was naturalized.

Naturalization Papers, as Issued by the County Court.

According to the letter of the law, "no alien shall be admitted to become a citizen who has not, for the continued term of five years next preceeding his admission, resided within the United States."

Any alien over eighteen years of age at the time of his arrival in the United States, who applies for admission as a citizen, must appear twice before a circuit or district court, or other suitable court of record, first, to declare his intention to become a citizen, and again, at least two years afterward, to take his oath of allegiance and receive his final naturalization paper.

He may declare his intention, and receive his first document, at any time after his arrival in the United States, and in this first step his own testimony will be considered sufficient. But when he applies for his second paper he must be accompanied by a witness, who shall declare on oath, and

prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that the applicant has resided in the United States at least five years, and in the State where said court is at the time held, at least one year.

Any alien who, at the time of his arrival in the United States, had not passed his eighteenth birthday, will not be required to present two applications and procure two documents before being naturalized. As soon as he has reached the age of 21 years, and has resided five years in the United States, he may appear before the court and be admitted as a citizen, without having made any previous declaration of intentions. At the time of his admission, however, he must be accompanied by a witness, and must then, besides taking the oath of allegiance, "declare on oath that for two years next preceeding, it has been *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen of the United States."

Form of First Paper in Being Naturalized.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

State of..... } ss.
.....County. }

I.....
do solemnly declare on oath, before.....
....., Clerk of the County Court of.....
.... County, in the State of, that
it is *bona fide* my intention to become a
citizen of the United States, and to re-
nounce forever all allegiance which I may
in anywise owe to any foreign prince,
potentate, state or sovereignty whatever,
and particularly the allegiance which I may
in anywise owe to the.....
.....whereof I was
heretofore a citizen or subject.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
.....day of.... A. D. 189.. ..
.....
Clerk.

State of..... } ss.
.....County. }

I....., Clerk of the County
Court of..... County, in the State afore-
said, do hereby certify the above and fore-
going to be a true, perfect and complete
copy of an original Declaration of Inten-
tion now on file in my office.

Witness,, Clerk of said Court
and the seal thereof, at, in
said County, thisday of.....
A. D. 189.. ..Clerk.

Final Certificate or Last Paper in Naturalization.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

State of }
County of } ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety in the Circuit Court of County, in the State of (the same being a Court of Record, having a Clerk and Seal), and of the term thereof, for the year aforesaid, an alien, came into Court and applied to be admitted as a Naturalized Citizen of the United States, and it having appeared to the satisfaction of the Court that the said applicant has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States for and during the full term of five years last passed, and one year and upward immediately preceding the date hereof, in the State of and that during said term of five years he has sustained a good moral character, and appeared to be attached to the principles contained in the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order, wellbeing and happiness of the same; and two years and upward having elapsed since the said applicant filed the declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, according to the provisions of the several acts of

Congress heretofore passed on that subject; and he having now here, in open Court, taken and subscribed the oath required by those laws to support the Constitution of the United States, and to renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and more particularly all allegiance which he may in anywise owe to of whom he was heretofore a subject.

It was Therefore Ordered and Adjudged by the Court, that the said be and he was thereby admitted to all and singular the rights, privileges and immunities of a Naturalized Citizen of the United States, and that it be certified to him accordingly, which is done by these presents.

Witness, Clerk of said Circuit Court of County, and the Seal thereof, at in said County, this day of A. D. 189.....

Clerk.

Fee for naturalization, 50 cents for each document.

Children who were under twenty-one years of age at the time of the naturalization of their parents, are, if living in the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

Number of Electoral Votes to which Each State is Entitled in Voting for Presidential Candidate.

Ala....11	Del....3	Ind. T. —	Mass.. 15	Nev....3	Ohio...23	Tenn...12	Wis.... 12
Alaska.--	D. C.--	Ia.....13	Mich.. 14	N. H....4	Oka....—	Tex....15	Wyo.....3
Ariz....—	Fla....4	Kans..10	Minn...9	N. J....10	Ore....4	Utah...—	.....
Arks....8	Ga.....3	Ky....13	Miss...9	N. M....—	Penn..32	Vt.....4	.....
Cal.....9	Idaho.. 3	La.....8	Mo....17	N. Y...36	R. I. . .4	Vir....12	.....
Cal.....4	Ill.....24	Me.....6	Mont...3	N. C...11	S. C....9	Wash.. 4	.....
Conn....6	Ind....15	Md.....8	Neb.... 8	N. D....3	S. D....4	W. Va..6	Total...424

Cause of the Financial Panic, 1893.

In 1890 the Argentine Republic of South America desired to borrow \$300,000,000. They arranged with the Barings, bankers of London, to sell the bonds on which this money was to be borrowed. The Barings had commenced their sale very successfully, when investigation of the financial condition of the country revealed the fact that the Argentine had only a population of less than four millions, of whom three-fourths were Italians; that they had an annual revenue of \$73,000,000 and a yearly expenditure of \$92,000,000 in 1890, with a national debt then existing of \$475,000,000. Under those circumstances it seemed clearly evident that the Argentine could not readily pay the extra \$300,000,000 which the

Barings were attempting to borrow for them. The consequence was that Argentine bonds depreciated in value, causing great loss and financial embarrassment to the Barings and English capitalists who had invested in these bonds.

Financial Panic in Australia.

The monetary distress which the shrinkage in value of these bonds caused in England, spread over to Australia in the succeeding year and produced a financial panic in that country. From Australia it came back to England, with such severity as to compel many English capitalists to sell United States government bonds, railroad stock, and other securities which they held against

the United States. When they sold these securities they demanded gold in exchange, which compelled a large outflow of gold from the United States, in the latter part of 1892, to take up these securities.

Sherman Law.

The Sherman law, which made it imperative that the United States government purchase 5,000,000 ounces of silver per month, was at that time in force. The banking fraternity of the country detested the Sherman law. It was filling the country, they claimed, with an unnecessary amount of silver, and they issued a circular from the Bankers' National Association in New York, urging all bankers to use their influence with congressmen and newspapers throughout the country to have the Sherman law repealed, a pretext being that the outflow of gold at that time was because of the Sherman law being in force; the argument being that the rapid inflow of silver was driving the gold out of the country.

Newspapers Start a Panic.

The newspapers began their assault on silver in the early part of 1893, and said so much about the depreciated silver dollars, while extolling gold, as to cause many to begin hoarding gold, and at the same time they became anxious.

Finally, because of continued newspaper comment on the subject of silver, the people became fearful about their deposits in the banks. They knew they had no security and they knew that the people had lost hundreds of millions of dollars in the past by broken banks.

Factories Shut Down.

They began a run on the banks and the banks commenced falling down, the result being 714 bank failures in the United States in the first eight months of 1893. Over \$400,000,000 were withdrawn from banks and hidden in sixty days. Of the banks that closed, 72 national banks failed in July, and 31 failed in the first week of July. Bankers refused to advance any more money to their customers. The result was, being dependent upon the banks for money and unable to continue business, when the banks could no longer supply them, 800 manufacturing institutions closed down and 467,000 workmen went into idleness.

Workmen in Idleness.

The people thus discharged were unable to buy and consume, workmen continued to be discharged because people could not buy that which had been produced, and hundreds of thousands—millions, it is claimed—went into idleness. The people who were discharged sought opportunity to work at any wage they could get, and thus, through competition in the struggle to get work, wages declined, while many could not obtain any employment.

Coxeyites.

Times were getting worse and worse, when Jacob S. Coxey, a resident of Massillon, O., announced in November, 1893, that he intended to lead an army of 100,000 of the unemployed people to Washington, to petition Congress for the issuance of \$500,000,000, in non-interest bonds, to be used for the improvement of roads. Coxey left Massillon on Sunday, March 25, 1894, at the head of 122 people, and reached Washington May 1. In the attempt to make a speech from the capitol steps, he was accused of stepping on the grass and was imprisoned, with Carl Browne, for twenty days. The starting of several commonweal companies, denominated "armies," for Washington in the early part of 1894, demonstrated how widespread was the condition of idleness, but other and greater excitement coming on caused these Coxey contingents to be forgotten.

The Coal Strike.

With the shutting down of manufactories and the discharge of workmen, opportunity for employment fell off and wages went lower, until unable, they claimed, to endure their condition longer, 150,000 coal miners in the different States of the Union struck, April 21, 1894, for better wages. They were out about two months and resumed work June 11, at somewhat better prices for their services.

The Pullman Strike.

The workmen at Pullman, Ill., engaged in the making of Pullman cars, claimed that they were unable to live on the wages they received, and laid their complaints before Mr. Pullman, the president of the company. He replied by saying that his company was losing money, and proposed to show the books of the company to prove it. On May 11, a short time afterwards, the

employees, to the number of about three thousand, struck for better wages, and the works closed.

The American Railway Union.

After several weeks of idleness and destitution, the American Railway Union took up the cause of the Pullman employees and endeavored to secure arbitration in behalf of the workmen with the Pullman Company. The reply of the company was that there was nothing to arbitrate. They had been losing money; they had told the workmen if they insisted on striking for higher pay, the company would shut down; they had done so; their business was closed.

Boycott of Pullman Cars.

After vain attempts to get any other reply from Mr. Pullman, the American Railway Union announced that at a certain time the members of that organization would refuse to haul Pullman cars. Thereupon the railroad managers announced their purpose to stand by Mr. Pullman, that his difficulty with his employees was no affair of theirs; that they proposed to run their own business, and accommodate the traveling public if they could.

Boycott Begins June 26.

The boycott began June 26, 1894, and extended from Chicago a short distance eastward, northward to Canada, westward to the Pacific Ocean, and southward to the Gulf of Mexico. Scenes of disorder and riot immediately became common. Railroad employees on several roads refused to haul Pullman cars and temporarily quit the employ of the company rather than work for the company that did haul them. The attempt to fill the strikers' places was so vigorously resisted by the workmen out of employment as to necessitate the calling out of the State militia and the Federal troops at several points in the United States.

The running of trains became irregular; freight trains largely ceased coming into Chicago, and business in the West was paralyzed.

Several efforts were made to have the difficulties arbitrated between Mr. Pullman and his employees, but without

avail, Mr. Pullman claiming that in his case there was nothing to arbitrate.

On July 12, 1894, various representatives of general labor organizations assembled in Chicago to consider the matter of a general strike in all the federated trades and organizations throughout the United States. On July 13, the President of the United States agreed to appoint a commissioner to investigate the merits of the railroad strikes and compel a settlement of the difficulties through arbitration. The majority of the leaders of the labor organizations, claiming that this was all they wanted at any time, thereupon declared the strike at an end, though others refused to declare the strike off.

Remedies Proposed.

These disturbed conditions have their advantages in that they draw attention to the evils existing in the industrial world. They make people think. Already many plans are proposed whereby capital shall get due reward for its enterprise, and the laborer shall always have employment at fair compensation. Prominent among these, the eight-hour advocate claims that such shortening of the hours, in the mechanical industries, should be made as will give all an opportunity to work. The Nationalist insists that we nationalize the banks, making them so safe that everybody can and will use them; thus putting all money into circulation, and through great abundance of the circulating medium make interest cheap and thus start every description of enterprise into activity, and give employment to every idler. The Nationalist adds further that the fact is all the more clearly evident in these disturbed conditions, that the telephone service, the telegraph and the railroads of the country, should come immediately under government control. The single-tax disciple claims that the placing of all tax on land will break up land monopoly, will result in the large land owner being willing and anxious to sell the most of his real estate, which will enable every family, at a reasonable price, to possess a home. The argument in behalf of these various claims, the reader will find in the platforms of parties and the outline of principles given elsewhere in this book.

THE END.

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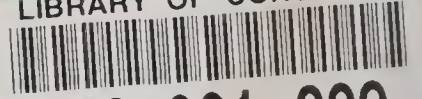
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